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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1872. }
General Orders No. 52.

In this order are published extracts from an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1872, of which we give the following:

For completing the survey of the Fort Gratiot military reservation, and marking the streets and the blocks and lots already sold therein, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For care, support, and medical treatment of sixty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, \$12,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.—For repairs and preservation of grounds, buildings, and machinery, and for curb-stone for armory grounds fronting on State street, \$22,000.

Rock Island Armory and Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.—For new forging-shop of same dimensions and architecture as shops already built, except that it will be only one story high, \$155,000; for new finishing shop for armory, \$200,000; for new fire-proof barracks for enlisted men, including mess-building, bakery, and laundry-building, \$95,000; for new powder-magazine, \$15,000; for completing development of the water-power, \$110,000; for the construction of avenues and roads to the Rock Island wagon-bridge, and to the new bridge across the Mississippi river, to the city of Davenport, and for building a railroad to connect the present arsenal railroad with the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, when changed to its new location at the lower end of the Island, and for building two entrances to the Island from the two bridges, and an iron fence connecting the two entrances, and between the railroad and the public wagon-road on one side and the arsenal on the other side, \$28,000; for new machinery for the new shops already completed, \$20,000; for laying water-pipe, \$3,000; for putting six water-wheels (65 horse-power each) in the new dam, with shafting and machinery, for transmission of power to the shops already in use, \$26,000; in all, \$652,000.

For completion of the wagon-road bridge connecting Moline with Rock Island, \$100,000.

For the construction of the Rock Island bridge, the balance of the appropriation, continued by the act of March 3, 1871, which may be unexpended at the close of the present fiscal year, is hereby re-appropriated.

Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, California.—For boring artesian well, \$12,687; for building new wharf, \$11,498; for removing bank in front of office, and filling up ravine, \$5,687; for necessary grading of public grounds, \$8,880; for repairs of workshops, storehouses, and quarters, \$5,600; in all, \$44,352.

Columbus Arsenal, Columbus, Ohio.—For care and repairs of public buildings and grounds, \$950.

Charleston Arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina.—For putting slate roof on foundry building, \$1,300; for relaying floors in storehouses, \$1,200; for general repairs of public buildings and grounds, \$200; in all, \$2,700.

Detroit Arsenal, Dearbornville, Michigan.—For painting and repairing public buildings, \$500.

Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Virginia.—For completing gun-yard fence, brick foundation-wall, and fence of old musket-barrels, \$3,000; for repairing storehouses, for painting and repairing public buildings, \$3,000; in all, \$6,000.

Fort Union Arsenal, Fort Union, New Mexico Territory.—For repairing storehouses, magazine, barracks, workshops, office, quarters, inclosing wall, and fences, \$3,500.

Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburgh, Pa.—For repairs of public buildings and grounds, \$3,000.

Kennebec Arsenal, Augusta, Me.—For repairing public buildings, grounds, and fences, \$1,000.

Leavenworth Arsenal, Leavenworth, Kansas.—For additions to subalterns' quarters, \$1,036 90; for repairs to public buildings, cisterns, drains, and walks, \$3,600; for building a cistern for use of steam-engine, \$550; for purchase of steam pump, boiler, pipe, and putting up the same, for the purpose of supplying water to the arsenal, including construction of water tank, \$1,000; for putting up fence along new wagon-road to railroad bridge, and along railroad to railroad bridge, \$3,282 50; for repairing main fence inclosing arsenal, \$1,078; for macadamizing road leading to arsenal from main road to Leavenworth, and for roads around arsenal building, \$1,500; in all, \$12,047 40.

New York Arsenal, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, N. Y.—For repairs of steam-engines, tanks, fire apparatus, docks, drains, and grounds, and purchase of hose, \$9,000; for grading and improving public grounds,

\$2,000; for repairs of public buildings, \$6,000; for extending and repairing fences, \$600; in all, \$17,600. Magazine, Boston.—For a new house for shell and powder filling, \$12,000.

St. Louis Arsenal, Missouri.—For purchase of new boiler for steam-engine at water-works, \$1,000; for general repairs of public buildings and inclosing fences, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, \$2,000; in all, \$3,000.

San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Texas.—For taking down walls and rebuilding with cut stone the building used as an armory shop, \$9,000; for erecting a frame storehouse, one hundred by twenty-five feet, one story, \$4,000; for building a cistern to supply the post with water, \$2,000; for repairing and painting public buildings and fences, \$1,000; in all, \$16,000.

Vancouver Arsenal, Vancouver, Washington Territory.—For repairing storehouses, workshops, quarters, barracks, fences, and grounds, \$1,000.

Washington Arsenal, Washington, D. C.—For coping for inclosing-wall on northern front of arsenal grounds, and for entrance-gates at the termination of Four-and-a-half street, \$3,000.

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y.—For repairing public buildings, \$1,500.

Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.—For repairs of roofs and painting buildings and fences, \$5,000; for repairing and painting officers' quarters and renewing furnaces and water-closets, \$3,000.

Contingencies of Arsenals.—For repairs of smaller arsenals, and to meet such unforeseen expenditures at arsenals as accidents or other contingencies during the year may render necessary, \$10,000: *Provided*, That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid as commissions upon any labor or materials furnished the United States.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and north-western lakes, \$175,000. And this appropriation shall be available from the time of the passage of this act.

For Signal office, \$250,000: *Provided*, that the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized and required to provide, in the system of observations and reports in charge of the chief signal officer of the Army, for such stations, reports and signals as may be found necessary for the benefit of agriculture and commercial interests: *And provided*, That no part of this appropriation, nor of any appropriation for the several departments of the Government, shall be paid to any telegraphic company which shall neglect or refuse to transmit telegraphic communications between said departments, their officers, agents, or employees, under the provisions of the 2d section of chapter 230 of the statutes of the United States for the year 1866, and at rates of compensation therefor to be established by the Postmaster-General: *Provided also*, That whenever any telegraph company shall have filed its written acceptance with the Postmaster-General, of the restrictions and obligations required by the act approved July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same, for postal, military, and other purposes," if such company, its agents or employees shall hereafter refuse or neglect to transmit any such telegraphic communications as are provided for by the aforesaid act, or by the joint resolution approved February 9, 1870, "to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and other points of the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard of the approach and force of storms," such telegraphic company shall forfeit and pay to the United States not less than one hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars for each refusal or neglect aforesaid, to be recovered by an action or actions at law, in any district court of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS.

To provide for the payment under existing laws for horses and other property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, \$160,000.

To provide for the payment to Benn Pitman for a transcript of his photographic copy of the record and proceedings of the court of inquiry in relation to the conduct of General D. C. Buell while in command of the Army in Kentucky and Tennessee, the sum of \$1,200.

Military Convicts and State Penitentiaries.—For payment of costs and charges of State Penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, \$65,000.

Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers.—To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defence of the United States during the late insurrection, \$500,000.

To enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred, on the part of the United States, in the arbitration had between the United States and the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, \$13,713 97.

To provide for the erection of head-stones upon the graves of soldiers in the national cemeteries, \$200,000.

For the establishment of an astronomical base, and continuance of military and geographical surveys and explorations west of the one hundredth meridian of longitude, under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$75,000.

For pedestal for the equestrian statue of General Winfield Scott, authorized by act of July 15, 1870, \$42,000.

Approved June 10, 1872.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 24, 1872. }

General Orders No. 53.

I. The following acts of Congress, are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. An Act to authorize an appointment in the Inspector-General's department. Approved June 6, 1872.

[This act was published in the JOURNAL of June 22, page 699.]

II. An Act to repeal so much of section 6, of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869, as prohibits promotions in the engineer department of the Army, approved June 10, 1872.

[This act was published in the JOURNAL of June 29, page 737.]

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872. }

General Orders No. 54.

In future no issue of rations or supplies will be made from the Army stores to Indians, except as allowed and restricted in the following paragraphs of the Revised Regulations for the Army of 1863:

1202. When subsistence can be spared from the military supplies, the commanding officer is authorized to allow its issue, in small quantities, to Indians visiting military posts on the frontiers or in their respective nations. The return for this issue shall be signed by the Indian agent (when there is one present) and approved by the commanding officer of the post or station.

1203. Regular daily or periodical issues of subsistence to Indians, or issues of subsistence in bulk to Indian agents for the use of Indians, are forbidden.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 25, 1872. }

General Orders No. 55.

I. Pursuant to the provisions of the "act [General Nature—No. 133] making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1872, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands will be discontinued from and after June 30, 1872, and, after that date, all business relating in any way to the said bureau—exclusive of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington—with all the accounts and claims connected therewith, of whatever character or date, or whensoever incurred, will be conducted through the Adjutant-General of the Army, to whom all the records, checks, and Treasury certificates (received under section 1, of the act of March 29, 1867), or the amounts received therefrom, and all other funds, papers, and property, will be delivered by the 1st of July proximo, at such place as the Adjutant-General may designate.

II. After June 30, 1872, all business relating in any way to the "Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, D.C.," with all the accounts connected therewith, of whatever character or date, be conducted through the Surgeon-General of the Army, to whom all the records, papers, funds, and property, will be turned over by the 1st of July proximo.

III. The Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General will arrange promptly, for the execution of this order, and after the transfer, submit, for the action of the Secretary of War, such resignations as may be necessary for the future transaction of the business.

Agents, clerks, and other employees, whose services may not be required by the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General in effecting the transfer, will be discharged June 30; all others as soon as the transfer shall have been completed.

IV. The following are the portions of the act of Congress under which the foregoing is ordered:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, viz:

For collection and payment of bounty, prize-money, and other legitimate claims of colored soldiers and sailors, viz: For salaries of agents and clerks; rent of offices, fuel, and lights; stationery and printing; office furniture and repairs; mileage and transportation of officers and agents; telegraphing and postage, one hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands shall be discontinued from and after June 30, 1872, and that all agents, clerks, and other employees then on duty shall be discharged, except such as may be retained by the Secretary of War for the purposes of this proviso; and all acts and parts of acts pertaining to the collection and payment of bounties, or other moneys due to colored soldiers, sailors, and marines, or their heirs, shall remain in force until otherwise ordered by Congress, the same to be carried into effect by the Secretary of War, who may employ such clerical force as may be necessary for the purpose.

For the support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum at Washington, D. C., viz: Pay of medical officers and attendants; medicines, medical supplies, and rations; clothing; rent of hospital buildings, fuel, and lights; repairs and transportation, seventy-four thousand dollars; *Provided*, That no part of said appropriation shall be used in the support of, or to pay any of the aforesaid expenses on account of any persons hereafter to be admitted to said hospital and asylum, unless persons removed thither from some other Government hospital; *Provided*, That after June 30, 1872, the Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia shall, until otherwise ordered by Congress, be continued under the supervision and control of the Secretary of War, who shall make all estimates, and pass all accounts, and be accountable to the Treasury of the United States for all expenditures.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S
OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1872.
General Orders No. 56.

Upon the recommendation of the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific, Fort Hall, Idaho Territory, is hereby transferred from the Department of the Columbia to the Department of California.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending
July 2, 1872.

Tuesday, June 25.

By direction of the President, a General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 5th day of July, 1872, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant John L. Graham, Thirtieth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Colonel F. F. Flint, Fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Potter, Fourth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenebel, First Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black, Eighteenth Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, Second Infantry; Major T. J. Haines, Commissary of Subsistence; Major P. T. Swaine, Second Infantry; Major John Hamilton, First Artillery; Major Alexander Chambers, Fourth Infantry. Captain E. W. Smith, Eighteenth Infantry, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate of the court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service. The court will sit without regard to hours.

The telegraphic order of the 24th instant, from this office, revoking the telegraphic order of the 21st instant, confirmed by Special Orders No. 144, June 23, 1872, from this office, directing Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Myers, deputy quartermaster-general, to report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for temporary duty as chief quartermaster of that department, is hereby confirmed.

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby added to the list of candidates to be examined for promotion by the board of engineer officers convened at New York by Special Orders No. 143, June 20, 1872, from this office: Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Second Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman.

By direction of the President, and under the provisions of section 4, of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel B. Hayman, Seventeenth Infantry, is, upon his own application, hereby retired from active service to take effect from July 1, 1872.

By direction of the President, the following-named officers are, at their own requests, hereby transferred as follows, to take effect from June 13, 1872, and will report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective regiments for assignment to companies, which they will join at their own expense: Second Lieutenant Thos. S. Mumford, from the Ninth Cavalry to the Thirtieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant William L. Pitcher, from the Tenth Cavalry to the Eighth Infantry.

Wednesday, June 26.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Surgeon Dallas Bache will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant Edwin B. Atwood, Sixth Infantry in Special Orders No. 44, May 17, 1872, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is hereby further extended thirty days.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward at once, under proper charge, all disposable colored recruits to Camp Supply, Indian Territory, where they will be reported upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to Companies C and F, Tenth Cavalry.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, the following detachments of recruits: One hundred from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, to Fort Hays, Kansas, via the Kansas Pacific railroad, where they will be reported upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Third Infantry. One hundred from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they will be reported upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Fifth Infantry. One hundred from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to Kit Carson, Colorado Territory, via the Kansas Pacific railroad, where they will be reported upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Fifteenth Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Discharged.—Private Abram M. Pettengill, Company A, Fifth Infantry; Recruit William Padberg, Battalion of Engineers, U. S. Army; Sergeant David S. Puleu, General Service U. S. Army; Private Charles E. Case, Company D, First Cavalry.

Thursday, June 27.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General Surgeon John F. Randolph, acting medical director Department of the Gulf, is hereby relieved from duty in that department, to take effect upon the arrival of Surgeon James Simons at New Orleans, and will proceed to this city to settle his accounts as acting medical purveyor.

Leave of absence for ninety days is hereby granted Assistant Surgeon F. LeB. Monroe.

The telegraphic order of the 22d instant, from this office, directing the commanding general Department of the East to order Captain W. L. Haskin, First Artillery, to report to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct recruits to the Sixth Infantry, is hereby confirmed.

A board to consist of—Surgeon Basil Norris, Assistant Surgeon J. J. Woodward, Assistant Surgeon George A. Otis, Acting Assistant Surgeon I. C. Rose, is hereby

appointed to meet at the office of the Surgeon-General in this city at 12 o'clock M. on the 1st day of July, 1872, to examine the various samples of trusses submitted for their inspection, and to report to the Surgeon-General what pattern or patterns may be best adapted for the purposes indicated in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers," approved May 28, 1872. Acting Assistant Surgeon Rose will act as recorder of the board.

The board convened by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 260, July 3, 1871, from this office, for the purpose of preparing "a system of General Regulations for the administration of the affairs of the Army," and now in session in New York city, is hereby dissolved. The officers composing the board will join their proper stations.

Friday, June 28.

Assigned.—Surgeon James Roberts, General Service U. S. Army, to the Fourth Infantry, at Frankfort, Kentucky.

Leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted the following named officers: Post Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, for six months. Second Lieutenant Calvin P. McTaggart, Seventeenth Infantry, for nine months.

Saturday, June 29.

A Board of Examination having found First Lieutenant Patriot Fitzpatrick, Thirtieth Infantry, incapacitated for active service by reason of injuries received in the line of his duty, the President directs that his name be placed upon the list of retired officers of that class in which the disability results from long and faithful service, from wounds or injuries received, or from sickness or exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August 3, 1861.

The resignation of First Lieutenant J. L. Rathbone, First Artillery, has been accepted by the President, to take effect June 28, 1872.

Discharged.—Recruit Andrew Wall, Recruit Michael McGue, alias Michael McGee, Sergeant Mathew T. Allen, Company F, Nineteenth Infantry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish John Brown, formerly Sergeant, Company K, Eighth Infantry, and one attendant, with transportation from Ward's Island, New York harbor, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldier's Home, and to the attendant to Ward's Island, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldier's Home, District of Columbia.

Monday, July 2.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is hereby granted Captain James P. Brown, Fifteenth Infantry.

Leave of absence from July 13 to October 1, 1872, is hereby granted Major William Winthrop, Judge-Advocate.

Major Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate, will report in person on the 13th instant to the Judge-Advocate-General for temporary duty.

Discharged.—Private John S. Farrell, Company H, Seventh Cavalry.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company I, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Halleck, Nev., to Camp Mojave, A. T.
Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, from Benicia Barracks, Cal., to Camp Verde, A. T.
Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Crittenden, A. T., to Camp Lowell, A. T.
Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, from Camp Verde, A. T., to Camp Apache, A. T.

Post Established.—Fort Hall, I. T., change from Department of Columbia to Department of California.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Fifth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant Charles King, aide-de-camp, June 23 was ordered to Forts Pike and Macomb to comply with instructions from department headquarters.

Jackson Barracks, La.—Acting Assistant Surgeon G. W. Dirmeyer, U. S. Army, June 24 was ordered to Jackson Barracks, Louisiana, reporting for duty to the commanding officer of that post.

Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, June 24 was assigned to temporary duty in New Orleans, as attending surgeon.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

New Posts.—Subject to the approval of the proper authorities, the following described lands, situated near the Northern Pacific railroad crossing of James river, Dakota Territory, are reserved to the United States as a reservation for a military post to be built thereupon, viz.: Beginning at the point where an east and west line, one mile north of the line defining the right of way of the railroad, intersects the east bank of Pipestone creek, the boundary lines run thence down Pipestone creek to its intersection with the line defining the right of way of the railroad, thence along this line to the James river, thence north about 1,100 feet to a point on the west bank of the James river, thence up the James river to where the first-mentioned east and west line intersects it, thence west to the point of commencement. Subject to the approval of the War Department, the new post above mentioned will be known as Fort Cross, in commemoration of the late distinguished Colonel Edward S. Cross, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers, who served in the Second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and took a conspicuous part in all the great battles of that Army, from the Peninsula, 1862, until the battle of Gettysburg, where he was killed July 2, 1863, while chivalrously leading his brigade against the enemy. Subject to similar approval, the lands situated on the west bank of the Missouri river, Northern Pacific railroad crossing of the same, are reserved to the United States as a reservation for a military post to be built

thereupon, viz.: Beginning at the initial point (A on the map), marked by a stake and mound on the edge of the first bench, about one and one-quarter miles above the railroad crossing, running thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east one mile, thence north eighty degrees east one-quarter of a mile, thence south forty-five degrees east to the line defining the right of way of the railroad, thence along this line to the bank of the Missouri river, thence up this bank to a point due east of the initial point, and thence direct to the initial point. The post above mentioned will be known as Fort McKeen, in commemoration of the late distinguished Colonel H. Boyd McKeen, Eighty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who served in the second Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, and bore a conspicuous part in all the campaigns of that Army, from the Peninsula, 1862, until the battle of Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, where he was killed while intrepidly leading his brigade against the enemy's works.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Company C has changed its location from Cheyenne Agency, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T. Artificer Alexander Brinchi, of this company, received a severe arrow wound from a hostile Indian June 6, 1872, but will recover.

Fort Sully, Dakota Territory.—Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Sully, D. T., by virtue of S. O. No. 244, series of 1871, from headquarters Department of Dakota, and of which Colonel D. S. Stanley, Twenty-second Infantry, is president, was arraigned and tried First Lieutenant Charles E. Goddard, U. S. Army, on the charges of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" and "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege that the accused, being on duty as post surgeon at Fort Rice, D. T., did, on or about June 28, 1871, make and forward to the headquarters of the post a certain written report in relation to Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, in words and figures following, to wit:

FORT RICE, DAKOTA TERRITORY, June 28, 1871.
SIR: I have the honor to report that Captain John H. Donovan, stationed at this post, suffers so much mental excitement, the result of a gun-shot wound of the head, as to require either the action of a retiring board, or that he be put under medico-legal restraint. I would further add that this mental excitement is at times so great as to result in complete mental alienation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. E. GODDARD,
Surgeon U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.

Which said report was false, malicious, and libellous, and calculated to, and did, injure him, the said Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, by causing the publication of the following special orders in his case, viz.:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN., July 29, 1871.
Special Orders No. 170.

(Extract.)

II. In accordance with instructions from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, the commanding officer of Fort Rice, D. T., will detail from his command a commissioned officer and such guard as may be required, to proceed to Washington, D. C., in charge of Captain J. H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, where he will be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an order of admission to the Government Asylum for the Insane, or such other disposition as may be made of him by competent authority. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation for Captain Donovan and the guard.

By command of Major-General Hancock.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official:
(Signed) JOHN B. RODMAN,
Second Lieutenant Twentieth Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

And in accordance with which said order the said Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, was taken as an insane officer, and under guard of a commissioned officer, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Washington D. C., and reported for admission to the Government asylum for the insane. The specifications also allege that the accused conspired with Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, post commander, to get Captain Donovan out of the way, and to restrain him of his liberty by securing his confinement in a lunatic asylum, or to have him placed upon the retired list for mental alienation, on account of his being an important witness in the matter of the seduction by Captain L. H. Sanger, Seventeenth Infantry, of Annie Wagner, daughter of John Wagner, the band master of the Seventeenth Infantry, and the abortion performed upon her, which seduction and abortion the said Captain L. H. Sanger had reason to apprehend might be made the subject of charges against him. The court acquitted the accused of the charges of malice, libel, and conspiracy involved in the specifications; not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; but guilty of writing an official communication which was calculated to, and did, injure an officer and the service, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." And the court therefore sentenced him "to be confined to the military reservation of the military post at which he may be serving for one year, and forfeit one hundred dollars per month of his monthly pay for the same period." In passing on the proceedings and findings in this case, the department commander, Major-General Hancock, says:

"The proceedings in the foregoing case of Surgeon Charles E. Goddard, U. S. Army, having been returned for reconsideration, the court decided to adhere to its original findings and sentence. The simple record of this action, unaccompanied with any statement of the reasons by which it was governed, leaves no other course open to the reviewing officer than to conform his decision and orders to the views already expressed. Surgeon Goddard was charged with making a 'false, malicious, and libellous' report, which 'was calculated to, and did, injure' an officer of the Army. The charges were based upon the supposition that the report was false in fact, malicious in intent, and of a libellous character. The court, by its findings, declares the report to have been true (or, at least, not proven to be false), not malicious, nor yet libellous, but that it was calculated to, and did, injure an officer. These findings cannot be reconciled to each other. Without again going into this question at length, suffice it to say that, by excepting the words 'false, malicious, and libellous,' the court has

pronounced this report to have been made without intent to do injury, and from no bad motive; yet it has at the same time characterized the making of the report as intended to do, and doing injury, and treated it as a criminal offence. If the report was neither false, nor made with intent to do injury, but from good motives, Surgeon Goddard was simply and properly fulfilling a duty in reporting the matter to the proper authorities, and to the fulfilment of this duty no criminal responsibility could be held to attach. If it was made with intent to do injury—from bad motives—as the conviction implies, it would have sustained the first charge as well as the second. The court, having decided to abide by its contradictory findings, they, together with the sentence, are disapproved. Surgeon Goddard is released from arrest and restored to duty."

Fort Rice, D. T.—Upon the recommendation of the acting medical director of the department, Acting Assistant Surgeon S. J. Allen, U. S. Army, June 14 was ordered to report to the commanding officer of Fort Rice, D. T., for duty.

Captain J. H. Gilman, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, chief commissary of subsistence of the department, June 14 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., on public business connected with the Commissary Department, upon completion of which he will return to his proper station.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

The following letter has been received at the War Department through the headquarters of the Military Division of the Missouri. General Pope accompanies it with the following indorsement:—"I do not anticipate any general hostilities with these Indians during the present summer. To avoid thefts and petty depredations on their part, I have given detailed orders that trains proceeding to and from Camp Supply, be concentrated before their departure, the teamsters and employees of the train be armed, and that strong escorts be furnished to them. Recent advices make it manifest that the contractor's herd of cattle referred to within, was not run off by Indians."

CAMP SUPPLY, June 2, 1872.

I have the honor to report that so soon as I learned of the shooting of two couriers near Cimarron Redoubt, on the morning of the 22d of May, I sent out a detachment to bring in their bodies. Private Christopher of Tupper's troop 6th cavalry, was found dead, and private Musman, same troop, mortally wounded. He died on the 1st instant. He stated that he recognized the Indians who stripped them, as Kiowas, having served against them in Texas.

I also report that during my absence on the reconnaissance to Osage Springs, May 26, 27, 28, the contractor's herd of beef cattle was run off from the grazing grounds near the post. The perpetrators of this are not yet known to me. Captain Penrose, 3d infantry, made proper efforts to find and recover the herd, but was unsuccessful.

Although possessed of positive information which I have furnished Department headquarters with regard to the robbers of the mules from Captain Moore's command at Bear Creek, and where the mules were, still I at once obeyed the general orders contained in your letter. My scouts returned yesterday bringing the following news:

The mules of Captain Moore's command were in the camp of the Kiowas, on a tributary of the Salt Fork of the Red river. The main camp of the Cheyennes is on the Washita, eighty miles from Camp Supply, and with them a war party of about 200 Kiowas, who intended to depredate along the road from Camp Supply to Arkansas.

This comes from the camps of the Arapahoes and detached camps of the Cheyennes, as my scouts did not dare to go near the Kiowas' camp. Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, sent my scouts in with an escort of his band, as he did not think it safe for them without it. The main camp of the Arapahoes is now moving down the North Fork to Red Hills, so as to be near their agency, and keep out of the trouble. I believe the Cheyennes, or a large part of them, will join the Kiowas. I shall hold my troops and detachments strictly on the defensive until I get other orders from the General. I shall constantly patrol the road from here to Dodge, looking out for the safety of all trains. I respectfully request the General's orders with regard to the concentration and arming of all trains coming into the Indian country be repeated. It seems to have become a dead letter. The Indians inform me that a prolonged rise may be expected in the Arkansas, from the very heavy fall of snow in the mountains, (it is now running over our wagon beds,) and respectfully suggest the commander at Dodge be furnished with boats to cross our mails, and enable me to maintain communication with Department headquarters. I also suggest in view of what I anticipate on the part of the Kiowas and Cheyennes, that a telegraph be run from Fort Hays to Fort Dodge.

J. W. DAVIDSON,

Lieutenant-Colonel Tenth Cavalry, Commanding.

Fifth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant D. Q. Rousseau June 24 was ordered to the camp on Drywood Creek, Kansas, for temporary duty with Company C.

Eighth Cavalry.—The *Borderer*, published at Las Cruces, N. M., quoted in the *Arizona Sentinel* for May 11 says: "The information which we received a few days since from Fort Bayard that General Devin, (Thomas C. Devin, brevet brigadier-general U. S. Army, lieutenant-colonel Eighth Cavalry), was about to start on a secret expedition, etc., proves to be all incorrect. We have met the General in Cruces and Mesilla, and find that there is no secrecy at all about his business or destination. He is now on his way to Fort Craig to put in force a previous order to remove the Indians from Canada Alamosa to the new reservation at Tularosa. This order was issued some months since, but upon the representation of General Granger, that the severity of the winter weather in the mountains would make it extremely hard or the Indians to be moved at that season, the execution

the order was delayed. For the purpose of conferring with the chiefs and to secure a peaceable removal if possible, General Granger, General Devin, and Superintendent Pope visited Canada some few weeks back, but it seems received no satisfactory assurances from the Indians that they would go. The time given the Indians to consider the matter has expired, and General Devin now takes charge of the removal. He will endeavor to induce the chiefs to remove peaceably, but if he fails in this, and no counter order is sent after him, he will take such measures as he thinks will secure success. Our only fear is that he will not find the Indians until he has followed them in an active campaign. For the sake of the citizens on the frontier he will avoid a war if the desired result can be brought about, but if necessary to deal harshly with them to secure obedience, General Devin is just the man to place in command of the expedition. General Granger knows this, and has shown his good judgment in the selection of the commanding officer. We shall look with great anxiety for the result."

Sixth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant C. E. Nesmith has been promoted to be captain, vice Fenton, cashiered, which carries him to Troop A; and Second Lieutenant G. A. Overton to be first lieutenant, vice Nesmith, promoted, which carries him to Troop C.

Fifteenth Infantry.—Second Lieutenant J. W. Bean has been promoted to be first lieutenant, vice Bradford, dismissed, which carries him to Company B.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster U. S. Army, was ordered June 25 to pay the troops at Camp Vincent, Fort McPherson, Camp on Red Willow, North Platte, Sidney Barracks, Fort Sanders, Medicine Bow, and Fort Fred. Steele; Major R. D. Clarke, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Omaha Barracks, Cheyenne Depot, Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie, and Fetterman; Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster U. S. Army, the troops at Camp Douglas, Beaver City, Fort Bridger, Camps Stambaugh and Brown.

Fort Sanders, W. T.—Upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the department, Acting Assistant Surgeon John V. R. Hoff, U. S. Army, is assigned to temporary duty at Fort Sanders, W. T., and will report in person, without delay, to the commanding officer of that post.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

A report from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, says the general council of Indians adjourned June 18, after adopting a memorial to the President, in which they say: "We entreat you to withhold your sanction from all railroad, territorial, or other measures affecting our status as recognized by existing treaties, and that you will approve all measures calculated to inspire a sense of security in the breasts of our people. Of this they stand most in need. With such just and friendly aid their influence for good will reach every red man of the Plains. The bugle call will no longer be sounded to assemble our armies for the chastisement of the Indian for his misdeeds; we shall have taught him to live in peace with his race. Humanity, national economy, and wise statesmanship pronounce in favor of justice to the Indian race."

A despatch from Washington June 29 is to the following effect: "Official reports to the Indian Bureau from the Indian country represent that the Kiowa Indians are reported to have left their reservation and gone to Texas on a marauding expedition, but that they will be forced to return without the interference of the military. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are on reservations adjoining the Kiowas, are afraid that if the Kiowas are permitted to continue their contemplated expedition, not only will they be severely punished by the United States troops, but that in the driving of the Kiowas back to their reservation, their own tribe may be made to innocently suffer. With this view they have remonstrated with the Kiowas and threaten that unless the latter abandon their trip into Texas they (the Cheyennes and Arapahoes) will combine and declare war against the Kiowas and force them to observe their treaty stipulations. It is the belief of the Indian agent who wrote to the Bureau here that these threats will be successful, and that the few Kiowas now in Texas will immediately retreat to their reservation. This action on the part of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes creates much surprise at the Indian Bureau, but is regarded as a hopeful sign as to the intention of the warlike tribes to observe their treaties." The *Civilian* (Galveston, Texas) publishes a letter, dated Fredericksburg, Texas, June 19, stating that General Mackenzie, Lieutenant Smith, and eight men were surprised by sixty Indians and killed between Fort Belknap and Jacksboro, out of thirteen in Mackenzie's party only three escaped. We are glad to add that a despatch has been received from General Augur, stating that there is no truth whatever in the report. Mackenzie was at Fort Griffin and well on the 22d of June, and was to start on the 23d.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General Geo. G. Meade: Headquarters, Philadelphia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Brigadier-General L. McDowell: Headquarters New York City, N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending July 2: Second Lieut. Henry Wygant, U. S. Army (unassigned); Second Lieutenant J. H. Willard, Corps of Engineers; Colonel S. D. Sturgis, Seventh Cavalry; Captain J. D. Devin, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant C. T. Powell, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant C. S. Heintzelman, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant B. D. Greene, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant L. M. Longshaw, Fourth Infantry; Captain G. L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers; Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, Third Artillery; Captain J. B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant M. R. Brown, Corps of Engineers; Surgeon Dallas Bache, U. S. Army; Second Lieut-

tenant J. B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry; First Lieutenant W. P. Clark, Second Cavalry.

Eighth Infantry.—This regiment, Colonel J. V. Bumford, now at David's Island, N. Y. H., has been ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Sheridan at Chicago, Ill., for duty. This regiment has been stationed at this post for the past two years, and a change doubtless will be advantageous.

First Artillery.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Second Lieutenant R. H. Patterson June 25.

Leave of absence for ten days was granted Second Lieutenant D. M. Taylor June 28.

Fifth Artillery.—First Lieutenant E. L. Zalinaki June 26 was relieved from duty as a member of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Adams, R. I., by S. O. No. 118, c. s., from department headquarters.

Second Artillery.—Leave of absence for ten days was granted Captain S. N. Benjamin June 28.

Fourth Cavalry.—First Lieutenant James H. Jones, aide-de-camp, accompanied the department commander on his inspection of the eastern posts of the department. Lieutenant Jones recently returned from a European tour, having been absent almost a year.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Maj.-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers reported at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific during the week ending June 25, 1872, viz.: Captain William H. Jordan, Ninth Infantry; Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Brislly, U. S. Army.

First Cavalry.—Leave of absence for two months June 13 was granted Major George G. Hunt, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Military Division of the Pacific, and to apply to the Adjutant-General for an extension of four months.

Twenty-first Infantry.—First Lieutenant John M. Ross, Company B, June 18 was ordered to join his company at Camp Apache, Arizona Territory.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

The *Arizona Sentinel* of May 11 says: "George Andrews, for the past two years a resident of this Territory, lately in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., here, and a son of Colonel George L. Andrews, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed by the President, on the recommendation of Delegate McCormick, to West Point. He left here early this week for his destination, where he will be examined, and if received will be admitted on the 1st of July. Mr. Andrews is a promising young man, and will prove worthy the appointment."

A press despatch announces that the Arizona Indians, now in Washington, were at the Interior Department June 28 in council with Secretary Delano. They were accompanied by General Howard, who explained many of their views to the Secretary. Lists of what they require had been prepared, and they embrace such items as agricultural implements, pistols, powder, horses, etc. The Secretary told them that the Commissioner would see what could be done for them. The speeches of the Indians were, as usual, confined to a statement of their needs and their pleasure at visiting this section of the country. The Secretary, in response to the various speeches, said that their Great Father required their assistance in getting in all the roving Apaches upon the reservations, and they promised to do all in their power to aid the Government in accomplishing this. Upon the subject of their removal to the Indian Territory being broached they manifested earnest signs of disapproval, and Miguel, chief of the Sierra Blanco Apaches, said God gave them the country they now occupy; they were born there, and hoped there to end their days. During the interview it was stated that the Tonto Apaches and Cochise's band, roaming in the lower part of Arizona, are the only Indians of that tribe not upon the reservations.

Fort Yuma.—For the past seventeen years a meteorological record has been kept at Fort Yuma by different medical officers of that post, and to A. B. McGowan, captain Twelfth Infantry, the present commanding officer, we are under obligations for the following record. The decimals are omitted, which accounts for the slight differences in the daily and annual mean temperature. Captain McGowan also furnishes us with a record of the earthquakes felt at the fort since 1852:

MONTHLY MEAN FOR 17 YEARS.

Month.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Daily mean.
January.....	47	67	55	57
February.....	52	70	58	60
March.....	57	77	66	67
April.....	66	85	71	74
May.....	72	90	77	80
June.....	82	101	86	90
July.....	88	105	92	95
August.....	87	103	90	93
September.....	80	98	85	88
October.....	66	88	75	76
November.....	54	74	63	64
December.....	49	66	56	57
Annual mean.....	66	86	73	75

MONTHLY MEAN FOR 1872.—TO COMPARE WITH THE AVERAGE FOR 17 YEARS.

Month.	7 a. m.	3 p. m.	9 p. m.	Daily mean.	Comparison.
January.....	47	67	58	57	Average.
February.....	52	73	64	63	Increase, 3°
March.....	53	76	66	65	Decrease, 2°
April.....	59	79	66	68	Decrease, 6°

EARTHQUAKES.

November 29 and 30, and December 1, 7, 10, 11, 12, and 23, 1852; February 13, and almost every night in March, and July 3, 1853; June 9, 1855; and at 5:45 p. m., May 2, 1872. (Records from 1865 to 1872 not yet examined for earthquakes.)

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOMESTEADS.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued the following circular, relating to Soldiers' and Sailors' Homesteads, under the act of Congress approved June 8, 1872:

To Registers and Receivers, of United States Land-Offices.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, June 13, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Attached is a copy of the amended law of Congress granting homesteads to soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children.

This law allows—

1st. Every soldier and officer of the Army, and every seaman, marine, and officer of the Navy, who served for not less than ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States "during the recent rebellion," and who was honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, to enter, under the provisions of the homestead law, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, including the double minimum lands.

2d. That the time of service, or the whole term of enlistment, when discharged on account of wounds or disability, shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect title: *Provided, however,* That the person shall reside upon, improve and cultivate his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall commence his improvements. It is required that the period (whether one year or more) of actual residence, improvement, and cultivation that may be found necessary to perfect each case of entry under this act, shall follow immediately upon the date of entry.

3d. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act, and who has heretofore made a homestead entry of less than one hundred and sixty acres, may enter under this act an additional quantity of land contiguous to the first entry, which shall make in the aggregate one hundred and sixty acres.

4th. That the widow, if unmarried, or in case of her marriage, then the minor orphan children of a person who would be entitled to the benefits of this act, may enter lands under its provisions, with the additional privilege accorded, that if the person died during his term of enlistment, the widow or minor children shall have the benefit of the whole term of enlistment.

5th. That where a person may heretofore have made an entry under the homestead laws while in the United States military or naval service, or before entering such service, the time of service shall be equivalent to a residence for the same length of time under the tract so entered: *Provided,* That the party shall show at least one year's continued residence upon, and improvement and cultivation of, the tract. The law also reinstates such entries as may have been cancelled because of the party's absence from the land while in the military or naval service, provided the land has not been disposed of. And where it has been disposed of, the statute authorizes another entry and the application to the second entry of the proofs touching his residence and improvement on the first tract.

6th. That any person entitled to the benefit of this act may file his claim for a tract of land through an agent, and shall have six months thereafter within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvement upon the land.

The last section of the act authorizes the Commissioner of the General Land Office "to make all needful rules and regulations to carry into effect the provisions" of the act.

Therefore, when application shall be made to enter a tract of land under the provisions of this act, you will permit—

1. *In case of original claimants,* immediate entry to be made; but if the party elects, he may file a declaration to the effect that he claims a specified tract of land as his homestead, and that he takes it for actual settlement and cultivation. These statements you will enter upon your records and report in an abstract as homestead declarations, commencing the series with number one.

Thereafter, and at any time within six months from the date of said declaration, you will allow the principal to make, in the usual manner, a homestead entry of the tract. These entries you will report with your regular series of homesteads, using, however, the forms hereto attached. Should the party present his declaration through an agent, as authorized by the fifth section, said agent must produce a duly executed power of attorney from the principal desiring to make the entry, who will be bound by the selection his agent may make, the same as though made by himself. Failure on the part of a principal to make entry of the tract filed upon by himself, or agent, within six months from the date of said filing, will be regarded as an abandonment, and will entail a forfeiture of all right of the said principal to the benefits of this act.

2. *Claims of widows and orphan children.*—The initiation of a claim by declaration will be the same as in the first instance. When making the homestead entry, the widow must make affidavit of her widowhood and right to enter; and in case of minor orphan children, the duly appointed guardian must file certified copies of the power of guardianship when making the declaration, which must be transmitted with the abstract of such declaration. It is not compulsory in any case that a party when applying in person should first file a declaratory statement. That is a privilege accorded him, but he may at once make an entry of the land upon the proofs necessary to show his right under the law.

3. *Settlers whose entries have been cancelled.*—The applicant must make oath that he had made an entry while in the military or naval service, or prior to such service, giving the date of entry, and describing the tract of land entered; that he went upon, or returned to the land within six months from the date of his discharge from the service, and that his entry was cancelled by reason of his absence from the claim for more than six months while in the United States service. This affidavit you will transmit, with a report of the condition of your records, for the examination of this office, when, if found correct, and the land covered by the original entry is

found to be undisposed of, the entry will be reinstated on the records, and the applicant allowed to make proof that he had settled upon, improved, and cultivated the tract, which proof, if satisfactory, will entitle him to a patent. If the tract has been disposed of he will be allowed to select another homestead, and the proof of settlement and cultivation of the first tract may be used by him in proving his claim in the second entry. You will not, however, allow any entry under this head except upon instructions from this office.

5. *Applicants for additional land.*—Such persons will file their applications for the tract desired, which must be contiguous to the original homestead. The entire tract must not exceed one hundred and sixty acres, except in the nature of an immaterial excess, caused by the fractional character of some subdivisions of the public surveys, such as is now allowed in similar cases. The application must be accompanied by the prescribed evidence of the military or naval service of the applicant and of his right to the benefit of the law. An entry of additional land will take the current date.

A, B, C, D, are forms of declaration, application, affidavit, and receipt to be used under this law, and you will be careful to use them in all cases arising under it. In addition to these forms you will require, when entries are made in the future—

1st. From original applicants, certified copies of certificate of discharge, showing when the party enlisted and when he was discharged, or, if these cannot be procured, then satisfactory evidence on these points.

2d. In case of widows, evidence of military service of husband, and affidavit of widowhood.

3d. In case of minor orphan children, in addition to evidence of military service, proof of death or marriage of the mother. Evidence of death may be the testimony of two witnesses or certificate of a physician duly attested. Evidence of marriage may be certified copy of marriage certificate, or of the record of same, or testimony of two witnesses to the marriage ceremony.

The register and receiver will be allowed to charge one dollar each for receiving and filing the initiatory declaration of the parties whenever they exercise the privilege of first filing such declaration, but you will take care to advise applicants that such declaration is not necessary where they first apply in person to make an actual homestead entry. This fee the receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same therein as fees for "homestead declarations," which will be charged against the maximum of \$3,000 now allowed by law. In the States and Territories, for which 50 per centum additional is allowed by sixth section of the act of March 21, 1864, the additional allowance will apply to the fee herein named.

Should any doubt arise in your mind upon any point of the law, you will promptly communicate with this office and await instructions in the premises.

WILLIS DRUMMOND, Commissioner.

FORM A.—SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.—HOMESTEAD DECLARATION.

No. 1. I, —, do hereby declare and give notice that I claim for a homestead, under the act of June 8, 1872, granting homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphans, the —, and I further declare that I take the said tract of land for actual settlement and cultivation, and for my own use and benefit.

—, Per —, his Attorney in Fact.

FORM B.—SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.—APPLICATION.

I, —, hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the June 8, 1872, amendatory of an act entitled "An act to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States," the —, containing — acres, and for which I filed my declaration on the — day of —, through —, my duly appointed agent.

I, —, register of the land office at —, do hereby certify that — filed the above application at this office on the — of —, and that he has taken the oath and paid the fees and commissions prescribed by law.

—, Register.

FORM C.—SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.—AFFIDAVIT.

No. —. I, —, of —, do solemnly swear that I am a —, of the age of twenty-one years, and a citizen of the United States; that I served for ninety days in company —, regiment —, United States Volunteers; that I was mustered into the United States military service the — day of —, and was honorably discharged therefrom on the — day of —; that I have since borne true allegiance to the Government; and that I have made my application, No. —, to enter a tract of land under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, giving homesteads to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children; that I have made said application in good faith; and that I take said homestead for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and for my own exclusive use and benefit, and for the use and benefit of no other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore acquired a title to a tract of land under the original homestead law, approved May 20, 1862, or the amendments thereto, or voluntarily relinquished or abandoned an entry heretofore made under said acts: so help me God.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, —, register of the land office, at —, this — day of —, 187 —.

—, Register.

FORM D.—SOLDIERS' HOMESTEAD ACT OF JUNE 8, 1872.—RECEIPT.

No. —. Use same form as now in use with change of act.

QUELLING A MUTINY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Weekly Ithican*, writing from Auburn under date of June 28, gives the following interesting sketch of the recent revolt in the State prison at that place. The description it gives of the influence of cool determination and moral power in controlling the passions of turbulent men has in it a lesson for military officers which we commend to their attention.

"The various distorted rumors about town of a mutiny at Auburn prison yesterday, and a refusal of the convicts to work to-day, grew out of the following facts, as we get them from Allen Ross and his son, Mr. Charles H. Ross:

"In the mess-room, after the men, to the number of about one thousand, had been marched from the various

shops to the mess-room, and were seated at the dinner table, a notorious Sing Sing convict, named Thomas Deckey, from his seat about the centre of the room, began to groan and stamp his feet upon the floor, as a signal to the other men, who quickly joined in, and caused an uproar equal to a second-rate pandemonium, shouting out against 'bad meat.'

"Deckey jumped upon the table and renewed his shouts, when he was ordered by his keeper, George Bacon, to come down. To this command he utterly refused obedience.

"The deputy clerk, Mr. Jacob Parsons, then repeated the order, but Deckey refused to surrender.

"Agent Allen Ross then appeared on the scene, and walking through the long rows of excited men to where the desperado was mounted on the table, called out to the convicts to take their seats and be quiet.

"Instant obedience followed the demand. Addressing the ringleader, Mr. Ross ordered that desperado to come down and go with him, to which the fellow replied, 'I will die first.' He then raised his voice to his fellow-convicts, saying, 'Boys, I want you to back me up, now—come on!' Not a man stirred, however, and the bravo, finding that he had no backers, appealed to the convicts as to whether he should go with the agent or not, when there was a general cry from the men 'Go.' At this Deckey surrendered.

"The men then finished their dinner, while Deckey was taken away and talked to for some time by Mr. Ross; but that gentleman did not succeed in making any impression upon the obduracy of the tough subject, who swore that if he were to be punished for his conduct 'there would be murder in his shop, and a keeper would be killed; then he (Deckey) would be taken out, tried and strung up.'

"This threat had, of course, no effect upon Mr. Ross, save to strengthen his determination to maintain discipline. Accordingly he sent Deckey to the dungeon for punishment. During the night some of the convicts kept up a noise about the various wings, and more of their number were taken to the dungeon.

"This morning, after the men had been marched to the shops to begin the day, there was trouble brewing again. Knowing that Deckey was undergoing punishment, several hundred of the men refused to go to work, and were marched to the yard, up to the rear of the Keeper's Hall, where they demanded to see the agent again.

"Mr. Ross having been up all night, engaged in preparations to preserve quiet, appeared before them and heard their application, which was that Deckey should be released from punishment.

"To this Mr. Ross made reply that Deckey was being punished for a four-fold offence. He had first been noisy in the mess-room, then had refused to obey a keeper, next he had disobeyed a second officer, and finally refused obedience to the agent himself.

"Mr. Ross then asked them if they thought he deserved to be released from punishment for four offences for which any other convict among them would be similarly used.

"This argument silenced them.

"Only one man remained obdurate this time, and he, also, like Deckey, was a Sing Singer. They gave up to the superior manhood of their agent, and returned to their shops.

"At noon to-day a reporter visited the prison, and through the courtesy of Messrs. Ross was allowed to visit the mess-room to inspect the establishment while the men were at dinner.

"Everything was orderly, and the quiet was unbroken except by the clatter of tin and tableware. The 'rations' were of the best quality of prison fare, comprising soup with onions and potatoes, fresh boiled beef, boiled potatoes and bread.

"By permission, we asked a convict how the rations were. He replied:

"'They are very good to-day.'

"Q.—Are they generally good?

"A.—'Sometimes they are bad. Sour bread and bad meat.'

"Q.—How was the meat, yesterday?

"A.—'It was not fit to eat.'

"Q.—Were you ever in 'the service'?

"A.—'Yes.'

"Q.—How do prison rations compare with what we used to get in the Army?

"A.—'They don't compare at all.'

"Deckey's ration of corned beef, taken untasted from his plate at yesterday's dinner was exhibited at the clerk's office. It was better beef than we have frequently been very glad to eat while in the service of our Uncle Sam. So much for the beef off which the agent's family dined on the same day the convicts pretended to rise against it.

"To sum up the matter: Mr. Ross visited Deckey at his cell this morning, when that individual handed him a knife, saying he was 'used up.' His pals from Sing Sing had gone back on him, after having fixed up the mutiny and made him leader.

"Deckey confessed that they all thought Mr. Ross was out of town, and took advantage of his absence to get up the revolt; that if Mr. Ross had not been present there would have been murder done.

"There is no doubt of this, and it serves to show the disciplinary power of the agent, whose voice alone was able to quell the mutiny. He visited the shops yesterday, and finally succeeded by mere reason and kindness in bringing the men to a sense of duty.

"It is understood that the pretext of raising a cry of 'bad meat' was only a cover to a design of the Sing Sing men to create trouble and get up a reputation as 'leaders' among the others.

"They are a desperate set, and give nearly all the trouble that is ever experienced in the prison.

"Old prison officers remarked this morning that they would have taken more desperate measures than Mr. Ross has done, showing that his kindly system is not commonly popular.

"Everything is now quiet at the prison."

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE flagship *Frolic* dropped down to the Battery, N. Y., where she will be stationed on duty.

THE U. S. transport *Tallapoosa*, from Norfolk, Washington, and Philadelphia, with Rear-Admirals Joseph Lanman and Melancthon Smith on board, stopped at the Brooklyn Navy-yard June 28, and sailed for Boston June 29.

THE coal hulk *Iasco*, which was sunk last fall in New York Harbor while supplying the U. S. steamer *Wabash* with coal, has been raised, and is now at the Navy-yard, where the coal in her will be taken out and stored for use.

WHILE Admiral Steedman, commandant at the Charlestown Navy-yard, was riding in his carriage, on the afternoon of June 26, he was run into by a hack, and one side of his vehicle was broken and the Admiral was cut in the face and had one of his arms injured.

COMMODORE AMMEN, chief of the Navigation Bureau, Navy Department, has gone north to make arrangements for supplying the Pacific surveying expedition with steam launches. He will visit the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy-yards and return to Washington next week.

A DESPATCH from Aspinwall, June 21, via Jamaica and Havana, June 28, 1872, reports that the misunderstanding between the American Consul and the local authorities in regard to the steamer *Edgar Stewart* is becoming serious. The Consul persists in retaining possession of the steamer, and has sent instructions to the commander of the United States man-of-war *Wyoming* to allow no interference with her.

THE advisability and justness of the Navy Department circular which has deprived the medical officer at this station of the house lately occupied by him is very much questioned, as it deprives the officers and men, including those at the marine barracks, of medical aid in case of sickness during the night, which probably is not unfrequent considering the number of men that have been under his charge, 1,500 during the day and about 500 at night.

JOSHUA HOLDEN, alias James Bannon or vice versa, steward on board U. S. steamer *Frolic*, and recently discharged, who is also a deserter from U. S. steamer *Iroquois*, was arrested on Wednesday, June 26, on complaint of Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, whose watch and chain, valued at \$160, disappeared at the time that Holden was discharged. The trial takes place July 3, but on account of the JOURNAL going to press on that date, this week, we are unable to report the result.

HON. G. M. ROBESON visited the naval station at Charlestown, June 27. Upon his arrival a salute was fired from the yard battery in his honor. On alighting from his carriage in Chelsea street he was met by Admiral Steedman, commandant at the Navy-yard, who escorted him to his residence, where the naval officers of the station were assembled with their wives and lady friends. The band attached to the yard was stationed near the Admiral's house, and discoursed music for about an hour. After the party had concluded their entertainment at the Admiral's residence, they proceeded to inspect the various workshops in the yard. At the marine barracks the marine corps was drawn up in line and saluted the party as it passed. At the conclusion of the inspection, the company embarked on board the U. S. steamer *Leyden* for Nahant.

THE Portsmouth, N. H., *Journal* of June 29 says: "Commander Matthews, in command of the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I., visited this naval station on Thursday of last week, to test the torpedo apparatus of the U. S. S. *Tuscarora*. A torpedo containing 135 pounds of powder was attached to a spar and sunk at an angle of about forty-five degrees on the starboard bow of the vessel, at a depth of about thirteen feet and a distance from the ship of thirty feet. The explosion threw an immense volume of water into the air, a quantity going up as high as the mast-heads and coming on board. A large number of fish of several kinds was soon after seen floating on the water, killed by the powerful explosion. A 75-pound torpedo was taken on board the ship's launch and exploded with results quite satisfactory. The experiments made were entirely successful. A large party of officers was present."

A FEW changes have taken place at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Commander D. L. Braine has been relieved from the Equipment Department by Commander M. Haxton, and placed on waiting orders; Commander Henry Erbin superseding Commander Haxton in the Navigation Department. The torpedo boat's keel and frame will be ready in about a week to be placed in the shed erected for its completion. July 1 commencing the fiscal year, the appropriations made by Congress fall due, and orders are daily expected from Washington to engage workmen chiefly for construction and repair. There are at present about a thousand men employed, but it is expected this fall that thirty-five hundred or four thousand men will be engaged, and considerable work accomplished. There are a few men at work on the old *Suata* and the *Hartford*, breaking up the former and completing the latter. It is expected the *Hartford* and *Minnesota* will be made ready for sea this summer or fall, and the *New York* completed for launching.

THOMAS CRABBE, rear-admiral on the retired list of the U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Princeton, N. J., on Saturday night last, June 29, aged eighty-four years, he having been born in Maryland in 1788, the year in which Paul Jones hoisted his flag on board the *Wolodimer* as a rear-admiral in the Russian service. Was appointed a midshipman from Pennsylvania November 15, 1809. Admiral Crabbe had been in our naval service early sixty-three years, for more than one-half of which

time—thirty-five years—he was unemployed. His sea service of about eighteen years was passed on board the *Vandalia*, West India squadron, 1837; in command of the frigate *Brandwine*, Brazil squadron, 1841; the *San Jacinto*, Mediterranean squadron, 1852-'53; and in command of the squadron on the west coast of Africa, 1855-'57. He was commissioned a lieutenant in 1815, commander in 1835, captain in 1841, commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1866.

THE United States steam sloop-of-war *Juniata*, Commander S. B. Luce, recently attached to the European squadron, arrived at Boston, June 29. She touched at Bermuda for coal, and made the passage to the latter port in eleven days. The *Juniata* left Marseilles, France, April 29, and, after touching at one or two ports in the Mediterranean, left Gibraltar May 18. She arrived at Madeira May 23, and sailed the 26th for the United States. When 800 miles from Madeira the east trade winds died out, and the rest of the voyage was made under steam. The *Juniata* touched at Bermuda for coal, arrived there the 14th and sailing the 18th. Owing to the thick fog the *Juniata* got out of her course on Thursday, and went over Nantucket Shoals. She did not stick fast, however, the water being deep enough to float her. Boston light was sighted on Friday night at half-past eleven o'clock, and she dropped anchor off the Navy-yard at nine o'clock June 29. The *Juniata* left New York in August, 1869, and has been attached to the European squadron ever since; but she now needs engines and boilers. Her full complement of officers and men is 390, but she has but 180 on board, including some thirty invalids from the European squadron. She will be ordered out of commission, stripped, and laid up in ordinary. The following is her list of officers: Commander, S. B. Luce; Lieutenant-Commanders, George M. Bache, Henry L. Johnson, Morton W. Sanders and Lieutenant Henry Wheelen; Masters, L. J. Palmer, Boulette Noyes and Charles Seymour; Midshipmen, John Hubbard, John W. Davenport, Henry Harris, Boynton Leach and F. H. Gentsch; Surgeon, C. J. Cleborne; Paymaster, George R. Martin; Engineers, Chief, H. B. Nones; First Assistant, A. T. E. Mullin; Boatswain, J. B. Aiken; Gunner, George L. Albrow; Carpenter, A. O. Goodsoe; Sailmaker, George Thomas; Captain's Clerk, W. G. Jones; Paymaster's Clerk, George H. Clowes.

THE *Borsenzeitung* of Berlin considers that the German fleet is now being developed with such rapidity and success that it will soon be capable of providing for all possible requirements without making too large demands on the public treasury. The iron-clad fleet of the Baltic, which, according to the memorandum laid before the German Parliament by the Admiralty, is to consist of only eight frigates and one or two corvettes, will not command that sea, but it will suffice, when supported by the fortifications which are now in progress at Wilhelmshaven and on the line of the German coast, to make it very dangerous for a hostile fleet to attempt a blockade. The most important feature, however, of the new scheme is, thinks the *Borsenzeitung*, the proposed construction of light corvettes of the *Alabama* class, four of which are already being built, and seven more of which are to be begun shortly. It is clear, says the writer, that if a single *Alabama* could give so much trouble to the whole of the American fleet, and paralyze the American trade, ten or twelve such vessels, each armed with ten cast-steel guns directed to all points of the compass, and travelling at the rate of sixteen knots an hour, must do immense damage to an enemy. These vessels with the assistance of the new gun-boats, which are extremely swift and armed with guns of the newest construction, will also be of great service for protecting the coast, and would be perfectly capable of sustaining an engagement even with iron-clad ships, covered with 8-inch plates, especially as the gun-boats do not draw more than from ten to sixteen feet of water, which in so shallow a sea as the Baltic is a great advantage.

THE Liverpool *Albion* reports that recently a number of gentlemen interested in shipping met at Canada Basin to examine a new means of propelling ships, which has been invented and patented by Mr. J. J. Allingham, of Hamilton-road, Everton. Mr. Allingham's idea is to make the waves, acting upon the hull, propel the ship; and this he proposes to do by a very novel contrivance. Beneath the keel of the vessel he would fix two oblong steel frames, each fitted with two sets of blades to open and shut crosswise. One frame he would secure to the forepart, and the other to the stern. Both the frames would be fixed at an angle. When the vessel rises on the sea, the pressure of the water upon the frames would of necessity force her forward; and, when she sank, the blades, opening, would form the opposite angle, and the onward motion would thus be continued. The apparatus would also have the effect of steadying her. When she rolled over to the right, the blades on the left side of the frames being shut, the frames would tend to bring her back to the perpendicular; and, when she rolled to the left, the closing of the blades on the right side would have a similar effect. The angle of the frames would have to be increased or lessened, according to the state of the weather. To stop the vessel it would be simply necessary to close the blades in the frames. It will be seen that the action of the appliance depends entirely upon the motion of the waves; but at sea it is rarely the case that there is not a sufficient motion in the water to raise a vessel several feet. The inventor believes that the apparatus would be a sufficient propelling power for ships not required to travel at a great speed; but would supply ships with a limited quantity of rigging as auxiliary power, and to provide against accident. The working of the invention was shown upon a model ship seven feet in length. The little vessel held its way against the tide, and, even in comparatively calm water, travelled with considerable speed. The opinion of the spectators seemed to be that the invention is in a somewhat crude state at present; but that it is founded upon a sound principle which, skilfully applied, would be of great value to the mercantile marine.

A DESCRIPTION of the operation of placing in the float-

ing dock at Bermuda, the *Royal Alfred*, which we find in London journals, is of interest. Other large ships of war have been safely and successfully received into the same capacious bosom, but none nearly as large as the *Royal Alfred*, which weighs about 6,000 tons; and the docking of a first-class man-of-war of this kind has been looked forward to as the crucial test. The floating dock has stood this test well, verifying in every particular the scientific calculations of its projectors. On Saturday, May 11, the ship was moved across the camber, and on Tuesday, the 14th, when everything was ready, the ship was placed in rear of the dock, pointing fairly toward its central line. Steam capstans in the dock assisted the ship's capstans. There were two hawsers over her bows; one over each quarter; one right ahead; and a checking hawser right astern; each of these was diligently and skilfully attended by competent officers, and thus tenderly guided she moved in majestically, her keel being exactly over the central line of blocks ranged along the bottom of the dock on which her huge bulk was presently to rest. The dock was then allowed to rise enough to touch gently first one end, then the other of the ship's keel, with just sufficient pressure to prevent the least lateral motion. The ship at this moment was drawing twenty-five feet; strong timber shores were fixed all round the top sides. The dock was then allowed to rise gradually about ten feet. The caissons were placed in position the ship being in fifteen feet water. The work of shoring up followed the subsiding of the water, which was allowed to run into the bottom of the dock so as to carefully counterpoise the whole load, keeping exactly level. A close examination of the ship showed that the whole of the false keel was gone, bolts and all cut clean away. It had served the purpose for which it was put on by protecting the ship's keel from abrasion. The lower parts of the bilge pieces were much rubbed, small patches of copper broken away in parts, and some galvanic destruction of the Muntz's metal was apparent, where the rust of the iron plating drained through the sheathing of wood. The copper was remarkably clean and the planking perfectly sound and good.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

JUNE 26.—Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., July 1.
Chaplain Wesley O. Holway, to the Navy-yard, Boston.
First Assistant Engineer Theodore Cooper, to the Naval Academy, July 15.
JUNE 27.—Commander R. L. Phythian, to command the Nantasket.
Master Richard A. Breck, to the Nantasket.
JULY 1.—Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker, to special duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

DETACHED.

JUNE 26.—Paymaster W. Goldsborough, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., July 13, and ordered to settle accounts.
Paymaster Edwin Stewart, as purchasing paymaster at Washington, D. C., July 1, and ordered to settle accounts.
Passed Assistant Paymaster A. W. Bacon, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to temporary duty as purchasing paymaster at Washington, D. C., July 1.
JUNE 27.—Commander C. C. Carpenter, from the command of the Nantasket, and placed on waiting orders.
Master Thos. A. De Blois, from the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill., and ordered to the Nantasket.
Ensign Edward A. Field, and Midshipman Wm. P. Conway, from the Nantasket, and placed on waiting orders.
Medical Inspector Joseph Wilson, from the Lancaster, and placed on waiting orders.
Surgeon John Y. Taylor, from the Plymouth, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Nantasket.
Assistant Surgeon Henry M. Martin, from the Nantasket, and placed on waiting orders.
Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry T. Wright, from the Nantasket, and ordered to settle accounts.
Assistant Paymaster Wm. M. Preston, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Nantasket.
JULY 1.—Captain Edward T. Nichols, as chief of staff of the Asiatic Station, and placed on waiting orders.
Commander S. B. Luce, from the command of the *Juniata*, and placed on waiting orders.
Paymaster George R. Martin, from the *Juniata*, and ordered to settle accounts.
Lieutenant-Commanders Henry L. Johnson, M. W. Sanders, and George M. Bache, Lieutenant Henry Whelen, Masters Boulette Noyes, Lambert S. Palmer, and Charles Seymour, Midshipman F. H. Gentsch, Henry Harris, Boynton Leach, John Hubbard, and J. W. Davenport, Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, Chief Engineer H. B. Nones, First Assistant Engineer A. T. E. Mullin, Boatswain J. B. Aiken, Gunner Geo. L. Albrow, Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, and Sailmaker George Thomas, from the *Juniata*, and placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending June 29, 1872:
James T. Watson, quartermaster, April 28, U. S. steamer *Benicia*, at Shanghai, China.
James Levins, ordinary seaman, June 18, U. S. steamer *Worcester*, at Key West, Fla.

THE existence of a secret society has been recently discovered in the Imperial Naval College at St. Petersburg, where youths of all classes are educated together, and in which the existence of a revolutionary spirit might be productive of the most serious results. From the explanations given by some of the cadets on their examination, it appears that they were tempted to join and subscribe to a company having for its object the development of the natural riches of the western shores of Russia. At the meetings of the company, politics were generally introduced and doctrines entirely subversive of the existing order of things in Russia were familiarly discussed till the shareholders were accustomed to listen to revolutionary proposals being debated as if they were purely abstract matters. Some of the cadets became alarmed, and withdrew from the society. The authorities got an inkling of what was going on, and arrested thirty or forty young men at a sitting, the promoters of the company, however, managing to effect their escape. The cadets have been leniently dealt with, but the most stringent orders have been issued to prevent a repetition of this dangerous amusement.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, OF July, 1867, stationed at a good post in Texas, wishes to transfer with an Infantry officer of same rank, stationed on the Pacific coast. Address D. J., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY (white), serving on the frontier, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Artillery. Address X. Y. Z., care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY, stand- ing midway his roster, desires to transfer to the Infantry. Address ARTILLERY, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, dating from April, 1867, serving west of the Rocky Mountains, desires to transfer with an officer serving in any Military Division other than the Division of the Pacific. Address WESTERN, care ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hartman Baché, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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The following subscriptions to the fund for a monument to Major-General George H. Thomas are reported by the Treasurer, Colonel Samuel B. Lawrence:

Previously reported.....	\$3262 00
Collected by Colonel James Lake and Major J. B. Horner.....	357 50
Collected by Col. Jas. Lake and Maj. J. B. Horner: From Mr. T. B. Adriance.....	10 00
From Mr. George Cecil.....	5 00
Collected by Colonel J. F. Quimby, Colonel J. A. Reynolds, and Captain W. M. Gilbert, from citizens in Rochester, N. Y.....	360 00
Collected by Major M. H. Bright from Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co.....	50 00
Collected by General T. B. Van Buren: From Mr. Sinclair Tousey.....	20 00
From Mr. Le Grand B. Cannon.....	25 00
From Mr. A. B. Crane.....	10 00
From Mr. J. L. Linsley.....	10 00
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From Mr. P. McMartin.....	20 00
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From Mr. James M. Ellis.....	10 00
From Major J. M. Bundy.....	10 00
From Colonel Rush C. Hawkins.....	25 00
From General T. B. Van Buren.....	20 00
Total.....	\$4264 50

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

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THE GENEVA BOARD.

THE news of the excellent disposition made by the Geneva Commission of our claims for indirect damages has been accepted with the same quietness with which the American people have for months witnessed the official dispute going on over the Treaty of Washington. What the people of this country—the commercial classes and the Wall street men at all events—have wanted, was a solution of the difficulty and an end of the quarrel. Now that this has been reached, their satisfaction is perfect. As to the manner of that settlement, we regard it as peculiarly fortunate, because it has come from the only source which we regard as competent to effect it. Our own view of the matter has been often reiterated, and we think we have fairly expressed the general feeling of the people. There were the arbitrators—men judged fit to decide a great dispute between nations. If they were fit for the whole duty, they surely could not be incapable of performing one part of it. They have proved their competence by taking a decided step in a grave juncture, and by this they have fully satisfied the hopes and expectations the two nations have entertained of their wisdom.

The Board of Arbitration met according to appointment June 15. Our agent presented his argument, but the British agent, instead of proffering an argument, stated that differences had arisen between the two Governments, and asked for an adjournment. To this proposition our agent could give no answer because he had no instructions, and the Board was twice temporarily adjourned. Finally, at the third meeting, the arbitrators solved the whole problem by announcing that, after careful consideration of all that the United States had put forward on the consequential claims, the arbitrators had concluded that such claims do not constitute a good foundation for awards, and should be excluded from consideration. They finished their announcement with the significant declaration that these indirect damages would not have been considered, even if no dispute as to the competency of the tribunal had arisen.

Having thus given proof of competency which our English friends will doubtless find sufficient, the Commission began at once to hear arguments, and further adjournment, except for the purpose of considering evidence or argument, is not probable. Both sides are now well satisfied. This country has always regarded the rejected claims as unfortunate, and now sees its attitude in the dispute regarding the way to dispose of them justified. The British officials had the satisfaction of saying to Parliament that their position had always been that England could not consent to have the indirect claims passed upon by the Tribunal; therefore they are triumphant, and with two conquerors in the field, there is little chance of further fighting, except in the legitimate way.

We may gracefully yield the palm for ability in this negotiation to our cousins across the water, for they have escaped responsibility, except for a limited sum, but have left us with a considerable claim still against us. It is true, that if the English lawyers make as bad business with the Cotton Bond claims as the English editors have, there is little danger to us from that source; but if they are brighter than their brethren of the quill, they may be able to move the foreign arbitrators to adopt their views. Still, though a fair solution of the late dispute would have been an agreement that great liabilities should not be incurred on either side, we are quite willing to have our cause argued in court, and are not so tremulous, in view of the possible consequences, as our opponents have shown themselves in their own case. NAPOLEON criticised some French generals who hesitated in the beginning of a new campaign, because, as he said, they were afraid to lose the laurels already in their possession. We would rather see our diplomats occasionally defeated than not have them active and tiring.

There is one point connected with this Tribunal which is worth notice. Of all the arbitrators, Mr. ADAMS is the only one who has been bred in a Republican country. He is the only one, that is to say, who has imbibed by natural and invisible processes, that complete understanding of what a republic is; of the relations which its central government holds to the local governments, and of all the other questions which must come up in the course of such a discussion as that now in progress at Geneva; which alone can fit a man to be a judge in such high questions when a republic is a party to the quarrel. It is impossible to come in contact with any foreigner without noticing the radical difference in many of the views he holds from those held by republicans. Nor is this a personal difference. Every foreigner in coming among us would find himself among a people new to him; just as every American has that experience in crossing the ocean. It is not necessary to prove what we say. So many of our readers have had the experience for themselves that we can leave the assertion to recommend itself to each one in particular.

In estimating the chances at Geneva so closely, as men must do in warfare, whether bloody or civil, such a fact as this is not to be overlooked. The United States cannot be judged by its peers, because it has none. A tribunal which would be fair to us would be in danger of a tie, for half its members would have to be taken from our own citizens. It may be said that the wise are of no country; but they are. Hafiz can draw stores of wisdom from the camel, but the reindeer teaches him nothing until he makes his acquaintance and minutely studies his habits. We are constantly having presented to us proofs that nationality prints indelible marks, not only upon our bodies but upon our minds, and not only upon the minds of the simple, but of the sage as well. TAINE tried hard to be absolutely just in his judgment of English authors, and he brought to his task an industry and ability which probably have never been exceeded. But with all that, he has not formed a judgment of English writers such as an Englishman forms. He has not only a personal difference from all other critics, but he has a national difference from English critics. No Englishman has lived who could write TAINE'S "English Literature."

It is hardly to be supposed that able men are less affected by nationality in their political than in their literary views. Indeed, that would not be possible. With all the learning that men like STAEMPELI and D'ITAHUBA possess, it is impossible that the things of a republic should be as natural and obvious to them as those of a monarchy. We stand at Geneva before a tribunal which cannot see things as we see them, and which, if it would be just, must deal with the broad and not the minute principles of international law. For all that, we willingly accept the chances of that court, and doubt not that the defenders we have chosen will be able to make our cause good.

WE hope that the news of the enthusiastic reception of the British Grenadier Guards Band at the Boston Jubilee, has tended to mollify the outraged feelings of those Parliamentary critics whose notions of law, order, and propriety, received so severe a shock when the British Secretary of War allowed those accomplished musicians to cross the Atlantic. Mr. CARDWELL was plied with questions in the House on the subject. One member wished to know what control the officer in charge of the band of the Grenadier Guards would have over his men in the event of insubordination or desertion from the ranks during their visit to the United States. Mr. CARDWELL replied that there was no novelty in the circumstance of an officer with soldiers under his charge going to a foreign country on a visit of this nature, and in the present instance the officer in charge would have exactly the same authority as was exercised (for example) by the officer of Royal Engineers in charge of the men who attended the Paris Exhibition.

The Earl of YARMOUTH, intent on economy, inquired "whether the Secretary of State for War had not now ascertained that portions of uniform were served out to civilians to enable them to appear as bandsmen, and, if so, by whose authority." To which Mr. CARDWELL replied that no novelty

had been resorted to in their case in that respect, but that an abuse had for some time prevailed of permitting civilians to supply the places of enlisted men in the bands of the Guards. But, howsoever sent, by whose authority or whose assumption of authority, and at whose expense clothed, it matters not; the band is here, and is evoking tempestuous applause by its artistic skill and arousing the manifestation of the friendly feeling toward the country of which its members are taken as the representatives.

THE question whether an enemy could effect a landing in England, and proceed on his career of destruction in spite of all existing fortifications and armaments, has been often discussed in that kingdom since the publication of the famous "Battle of Dorking" article in *Blackwood's*. The last contribution to the literature of the subject is a letter from the Duke of MANCHESTER to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in which the aristocratic correspondent starts out by declaring his belief that it has been clearly demonstrated that "under circumstances which are not impossible, an enemy might effect a landing in England." The Duke draws a frightful picture of what the enemy might do once he was on English soil. Landing at Harwich, he could entrench himself before English troops could be got thither, and the invasion would be fairly accomplished. Then proceeds the Duke:

In the meantime, what happens at Harwich and within a radius of some five miles? Mr. VERNON HARCOURT suggests that the country would immediately be cleared, so as to deprive the enemy of all means of support. As yet we have no organization for that purpose. But we will suppose it is done—that all hay, corn, potatoes, flour, bacon, beasts, milk cows, horses, sugar, has been removed or destroyed. The inhabitants must also leave—not only the young and healthy, but the old and helpless, the cripples, invalids, children, lunatics, prisoners. How is all this to be accomplished? The railway rolling stock will all be required for the movement of troops and munitions of war, and it is not very well adapted for the purpose. But again, we will admit it to have been accomplished, and that the enemy find nothing but unoccupied houses. Newspaper correspondents have informed us what troops do in that case, whether they be enemies or friends. They take what they can get, and make what use of it they please. They may treat an owner with some consideration, but unoccupied premises belong to nobody. In any case, the military authorities immediately proceed to place the houses in a state of defence. They pull down the upper floors, use the rafters for stockades, and block up all apertures towards the enemy, and make a great hole in the side where they require communication. When the assault is made the house is burned down, and the proprietor returns in the rear of our troops to find a smoking ruin. It seems to me that this will happen whenever a landing will be attempted, although the expeditionary force should be destroyed at the earliest possible opportunity; say on the second day. But could we collect sufficient force to destroy an expedition within twenty-four hours of their landing? In comparing numbers we must remember that our small army is scattered all over England, Scotland, and Ireland. The troops in the latter country are obviously useless in the event of a landing in England, and, except at Aldershot, we can scarcely be said to have anywhere a movable force of all arms. In short, it seems to me that an enemy, if he once got our fleet out of the way, might land where he liked, and go where he liked.

This picture is certainly an appalling one, and the Duke gives good promise of being a very creditable strategist, but we fancy neither the Briton at Harwich or elsewhere will be soon disturbed by invasive Germans or Frenchmen.

It is well known that the navigation of the vessels of the British navy is entrusted to a special class of officers known as navigating officers. The propriety of this system has for several years been under discussion, a more or less powerful party in the navy and out of it contending that results show that it works badly. Recent disasters to navy vessels have particularly aroused attention to the subject, and within a few weeks it has been up for debate in Parliament. During the discussion the fact was brought out that within the last eleven years sixty-five ships of the British navy have gone ashore, and five millions of pounds worth of property been endangered by careless navigation. The mover of the resolution for doing away with a distinct branch of navigating officers, insisted that captains should be responsible for the navigation of their vessels, and that all officers should be trained in pilotage and navigation, and that the present class of masters should be gradually abolished. Another member, in support of the resolution, quoted the opinions of some of the most experienced naval instructors in favor of the abolition of a special class of officers. A new system, he thought, might be tried as an experiment on a select number of ships. Sir J. HAY, on the other hand, was for retaining the master class, especially for pilot service, although the officers generally should be acquainted with navigating duties. Admiral ERSKINE took the same view, and maintained that the general superiority which he claimed for British naval officers in the matter of handling ships was owing to the system of allotting special duties to special classes of officers. The recent disasters—particular-

ly the *Lord Clyde's* mishap—were due to a want, not of scientific knowledge, but of practical seamanship. Mr. CORRY likewise deprecated the abolition of the special class of officers, which, he showed, was opposed to the opinion of most distinguished naval authorities. He dealt also with the social as well as professional aspect of the question, showing that the change would be most detrimental to this class of officers. Captain EGERTON and Sir J. ELPHINSTONE also opposed the motion. Mr. GOSCHEN held that the weight of evidence was decisively against the change recommended in the resolution; but while favorable to retaining a separate class of navigating officers, the Admiralty desired to encourage and to give every possible opportunity to the other officers to study navigation, pilotage, etc. At the same time, he maintained that the ignorance of the executive officers had been exaggerated, very many of them being capable of navigating their ships; and he laid it down without any qualification that captains are solely responsible for the safe navigation of the ships under their command. Mr. G. BENTINCK, who described himself as one of the oldest certificated masters in the mercantile marine, opposed the motion as dangerous and mischievous. The motion which called up the discussion was withdrawn, the weight of authority seeming to be in favor of the maintenance of the present system.

THE subject of armament promises to receive unusual attention this year. Two boards have been appointed by the Secretary of War, one of which is to meet in New York July 10. It consists of Colonel B. H. K. WHITLEY, of the Ordnance Department; Colonel GEORGE W. GETTY, Third Artillery; Colonel H. G. WRIGHT, Corps of Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel T. T. S. LAIDLEY, Ordnance Department; Major TRUMAN SEYMOUR, Fifth Artillery; Major SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Department, and First Lieutenant C. E. DUTTON, Ordnance Department. Its duty is to examine models of heavy ordnance, and selecting those which deserve to be experimented with. This board has been appointed in accordance with the act of Congress, approved June 6, 1872, which appropriates \$270,000 for experiments and tests of heavy rifled ordnance, provided that at least three models are tried. By the terms of the law, the labors of the board "shall include both classes of breech and muzzle-loading cannon, and the powder and projectiles necessary for testing the same shall be supplied from the stores on hand. The Chief of Ordnance will supply the board with all information bearing on the subject under consideration to be found on the files of his bureau, and will extend invitations to all inventors and others interested in heavy rifled ordnance to present their plans and specifications as to a model method of construction, cast, etc., and all other information that may be of assistance to the board."

The other board is appointed in accordance with an act of Congress appropriating \$150,000 for the manufacture of arms at Springfield, and which requires the adoption of a breech-loading system for the Army before the money is expended. The Secretary of War has therefore designated Brigadier-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army; Colonel P. V. HAGNER, Ordnance Department; Colonel H. B. CLITZ, Tenth Infantry; Major M. A. RENO, Seventh Cavalry; Captain L. L. LIVINGSTON, Third Artillery. Second Lieutenant HENRY METCALFE, of the Ordnance Department, is detailed as recorder of the board. This board will meet in New York September 3, with power to adjourn to Springfield Armory.

It cannot but be reason for congratulation that this all-important subject of armament is to receive increased attention. Enough matters necessary to our future welfare are suffered to lie ignored, but this is one that by its nature cannot be long neglected. The work of arming ourselves is as difficult as it is important. With all the care and money that England has spent on her heavy guns, those she has made cannot be considered satisfactory. They neither burn powder enough nor are able to stand the pressure of that they do consume. Our great Rodmans are respectfully sneered at in Europe, as thoroughly well executed performances, but radically useless in principle. For all that it cannot be denied that they do what we expect of them, and without bursting. They stand heavier charges and

have been more daringly proved than any other of the monster cannon. They fire the calculated shot and burn the calculated powder. They are not single specimens of exceptional workmanship, but form a regular and tolerably numerous class of guns in our service. But we know very well that our service needs to have a share of rifled gun and we trust that our manufacturers will be as successful in constructing them as in making the cast iron guns which were once considered as much beyond the powers of man as the huge affairs of wrought iron now in use were unthought of.

THE Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac held its first annual meeting at the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, on Wednesday, June 19. The attendance was very good when we consider that the Society is in its infancy, and that the men from whom it draws its members are scattered all over the country from Maine to Alaska. Members were present representing three of the regiments of artillery in the Army and Volunteer batteries from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Ohio.

The business meeting occupied but a short time. General Barry stated that, in accordance with request of the Association, he had in course of preparation and nearly completed, a full account of the early organization of the artillery in the Army of the Potomac, which will be submitted at the next meeting. It is the design of the Association to follow this up with as full and accurate accounts as possible of the service performed by the artillery in each campaign of the Army of the Potomac. To this end the Secretary was directed to urge upon each member the necessity of furnishing copies of his official reports and all other information bearing on the subject he may have in his possession.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, General Wm. F. Barry, U. S. Army; Vice-President, General H. J. Hunt, U. S. Army; Secretary, General C. S. Wainwright, U. S. Volunteers, Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Treasurer, Lieutenant F. M. Sackett, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Executive Committee: Major John Bigelow, Massachusetts Artillery; Colonel R. B. Ricketts, First Pennsylvania Artillery; Captain J. F. Huntington, First Ohio Artillery. The city of New York, and the first Wednesday in June, 1873, were decided on as the time and place for the next annual meeting.

After adjourning, the Association were handsomely entertained by their comrades resident in Boston, who had invited a number of "good fellows" outside the Artillery to meet them. There were no special toasts or set speeches, but plenty of the spirit of "camaraderie." A number of the corps commanders and the four commanders of the Army, with other prominent generals had been invited. Lieutenant-General Doyle, of the British Army, had promised to be there, but was prevented. As his letter, stating this fact, expresses so much good feeling for the whole Army of the Potomac we give it entire:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, June 7, 1872.

To Mr. John Bigelow, and members of the Committee of Arrangement, 22 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: Unforeseen circumstances, consequent upon the departure for England of his Excellency the Governor-General of this Dominion, and the arrival of his successor, have obliged me, most reluctantly, to decline the very complimentary invitation of the city council of Boston to their grand musical festival commencing on the 17th instant.

I assure you, gentlemen, that, with the feelings of a soldier, it is with even greater regret I have to state that the same cause precludes the possibility of my being able to avail myself of your kind invitation, which, coming as it does from the comrades of the Artillery Association of the Army of the Potomac, resident in the vicinity of the city of Boston, I value most highly, not only as a gratifying compliment to myself, but also to the whole British Army whose representative I have the honor to be in the British North American provinces. I regret it still more as I am thereby deprived of an opportunity, which hitherto has never been afforded me, of publicly expressing my gratitude for the unbounded kindness and hospitality I received at the hands of their illustrious President, of the most gallant and distinguished General Meade, as well as from the officers of their respective staffs, and the officers of the Army of the United States in general upon two occasions, when I had the gratification of visiting them during the late war. It would also have been my pleasing duty to have borne my testimony to the soldier-like and gallant bearing, as well as the fighting qualities of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States for which they were so eminently distinguished. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your sincere and grateful

HASTINGS DOYLE,
Lieutenant-General commanding the forces in British North America, and Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Having eaten and drunk their fill, the Association went in a body to the Jubilee, as the guests of the city of Boston. On Thursday, by invitation of General Benham, engineer in charge, they visited the forts in Boston Harbor; after which a number united in closing the performance with a dinner at that widely known spot for good eating, Point Shirley.

Letters, expressing regret at their inability to accept an invitation to attend the reunion, were received from General Belknap, Secretary of War, Generals Sheridan, Meade, Hooker, Burnside, Hancock, McDowell, Chamberlain, Seymour, Webb, and Devens, Colonel Laidley, and from Admirals Porter and Steedman.

THE BRITISH DEAD AT PLATTSBURGH.

"On Fame's eternal camping-ground
Their silent tents are spread;
And Glory guards with solemn round
The bivouac of the dead."

It was a pleasant afternoon in June when I climbed the fence that bounds the cemetery at Plattsburgh, in search of the graves of the officers who fell in the battle fought here over fifty-six years ago. I had reached the place by the rear—that is, from the direction of the position the English had occupied with their batteries on the north bank of the river. This mode of ingress—most convenient at the moment—led me over rough fields under cultivation, and across ditches partly filled with stagnant water. The tall grass, brambles, and rank weeds that lined the half-decayed fencing, and through which I forced my way with difficulty, seemed very consistent with, if they did not actually suggest the idea that I was about to enter one of those, to me, always melancholy places, wherein the ruined tombstones and wild, neglected shrubbery, characteristic of the country grave-yard, would meet me on every side.

But I was most agreeably disappointed. The spot, taken with its surroundings, was one of the rarest beauty; and the cemetery itself would have been an ornament to any city. The walks and burial lots were laid out with excellent taste; the hedges were neatly trimmed; and the lawn closely cut. There were wild flowers, it is true, but loving hands had trained them along the low, white railings, and above them rose a myriad of green cones of the graceful arbor vitae, contrasting beautifully with the marble shafts that glistened through their foliage. Around me, in the distance, rose a glorious amphitheatre of mountains, shutting in, except on the northern side, a lovely, undulating valley, through which wound the Saranac, almost at my feet.

To the eastward, looking over the river and the narrow plateau lying between it and the lake, I saw Cumberland Bay, where Macdonough gained his victory. Farther on, Cumberland Head projected into the waters of Lake Champlain. These were hemmed in to the eastward by the Green Mountains, that seemed to rise as if from the very shore of the lake, a majestic mass of color of a darker blue than the sky, and with a clear, bold outline, whose highest point I knew was Mount Mansfield. From the lake way round to the extreme right circled the tumbled barrier of the mysterious Adirondacks, while beyond their purple sides, and blending almost imperceptibly with the sky, shot up the faint, blue peaks of Mount Marcy and White Face.

Over the whole scene, made up of the unruffled lake and the softened, sweeping lines of hills, melting into azure, on one side, and on the other the billowed masses of purplish brown crags, there rested that indescribable charm of harmony found in nature alone, and often born of the contrast between perfect repose and rugged sublimity.

Rocks, forests, water, and sky may gladden the eye, with their infinite variety of colors, but in this new world of ours there is a freshness in the scenery not found in the old, where tradition, acting on the mind, and through it on the eye, seems to tinge every mountain-side and valley with a kind of mystical light of other days; and this very freshness in most of the grandest scenery in our land is inseparable from a spirit of loneliness that broods over every scene where the sentiment has no play, because there is no past to be conjured up by the imagination. But this was not the case with the view before me. If those towering heights of the Adirondacks were the oldest on our continent, because the first to emerge from the flood, so too had our early history touched this grand picture with the hues of her romance; for this was the gate-way of the North, and through it, time and again, have poured the conquering arms of France, led by a Champlain, a De Courcelles, a De Callieres, a St. Helene, or a De Frontenac, and, best and most chivalrous of all, Montcalm, the memory of whose name, cleared from the calumny once resting on it, lends an interest to every landmark in this romantic region. Then came another change; and along the same path-way, that localized the story of French conquest and bitter defeat, glistened the bayonets of the English. They, in their turn, were rolled back; but once again, and for the last time, their banners fluttered for a few brief hours over the fields and waters that lay before me.

And there, around me, rested those who had gone down in the struggle! Could anything be more appropriate than that the memory of that defeat should be linked with that of the gallant men who fell on this field of honor, and that their graves, marking the line where the tide of invasion was arrested, should remain for all time pledges of their valor?

It was certainly a touching exhibition of a generous feeling for worthy foes that the bodies of the officers who fell on both sides were interred together and so arranged that each sleeps by the side of one against whom he fought his last fight. Nor did this tender care end with the burial; for, long afterward, on a certain anniversary of the battle, many who had participated in it came here, by invitation of the citizens of Plattsburgh and assisted them, with much ceremony, to place a stone alike over every friend and foe whose grave had not been previously marked.

The inscriptions on the British tombstones are as follows:

Sacred
to the memory of
GEORGE DOWNIE, Esq.,
a Post Captain in the Royal Brit. Navy,
who gloriously fell on board His B. M. S. the *Confiance*,
while leading the vessels under his command to the
attack of the *America* in Florida,
at anchor in Cumberland Bay, off Plattsburgh,
on the 11th of September, 1814.

To mark the spot where the remains of a gallant officer and
sincere friend were honorably interred, this stone has
been erected by his affectionate sister-in-law,
Mary Downie.

Colonel Willington,
3d Regiment Buffs,
B. Army.
6th September, 1814.

Captain Purchase,
76th Regiment,
B. Army.
11th September, 1814.

Alex. Anderson,
Captain Marines,
B. Navy.
11th September, 1814.
Acting Lieutenant
William Paul,
B. Navy.
11th September, 1814.
Midshipman
William Gunn,
B. Navy.
11th September, 1814.

Lieutenant R. Kingsbury,
3d Buffs,
B. Army.
6th September, 1814.
Ensign J. Chapman,
3d Buffs,
B. Army.
6th September, 1814.
Boatswain
Charles Jackson,
B. Navy.
11th September, 1814.

It has often been my fortune to stand by the graves of some of England's best and bravest. I remember one at Père La Chaise, where a hero is laid among the enemies he fought from boyhood to the close of a long and brilliant life. At such times a thought has occurred to me which my friend Colonel Haymond afterward put into words as, standing with me one day by the tree where General Braddock's body was buried by his fugitive Army, he suddenly turned to me and asked, "Where has not the British soldier been?" It was certainly a coincidence that at the time the question was put we were hourly expecting the news of Napier's success in Abyssinia.

I cannot in justice to some generous men, equally brave with those whose names I have cited above, close this article without adverting to a pleasing feature of the two Decoration Days that have been celebrated here. In a former paper I have stated how a few enlisted men of the First Regiment U. S. Artillery organized in this town a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and how, assisted by the officers and the citizens, they went to the cemetery, last year and this, and strewed flowers on the graves of those who fell in the Great Rebellion. On both these occasions the tombs of the British Officers were not neglected. True, they had quarreled with us, but they were fair foes, and hostility was forgotten over the ashes that with the eloquence of silence won admiration for the self-devotion and valor which are the God-like attributes that make brothers of the heroes of every land. Affection is grounded on esteem, and I am sure there was something more than tenderness in the expression on the faces of those who laid the evergreen crowns on the slab that covers Downie. Indeed, I can hardly believe it was mere fancy made me think that the very men, who in case of war with England, would in the nature of things, be the first called upon to fight, were the first to lay the fairest floral offerings on the graves of the British dead at Plattsburgh.

REGULAR.

MACOMB PLACE, June 25, 1872.

FORT DUNCAN BEFORE THE WAR.

FORT DUNCAN, on the Rio Grande, is thus described by Fred. Law Olmstead in his "Seaboard Slave States," as it appeared in the days of slavery:

The nearer we approach the great river, which now forms the admirable boundary line between the States and Mexico, the more dreary, desolate, dry, and barren becomes the scene, the more dwarfed and thorny the vegetation—only the cactus more hideously large.

Within six miles of the Rio Grande the surface of the ground surges higher, forming rugged hills, easy of ascent on one side, but precipitous on the other.

As we ride round the foot of one of these abrupt declivities there is a sudden flash of light from the tin roofs of a cluster of military storehouses. The American ensign floats over them, and through the openings of the bright, green foliage of a mesquit grove, by which they are surrounded, we soon perceive white rows and blocks of white tents, and brown and thatched sheds and cabins, and a broad, flat surface of green turf, with here and there a blue dot and a twinkling musket. Directly we hear the notes of a bugle. There is a fork in the road, and the ambulance takes the road to the military post.

It is Fort Duncan—badly placed, in a military point of view, being commanded from the hills in the rear, but in other respects admirably situated, upon a broad and elevated plateau, on the bank of the Rio Grande. On the opposite bank we see the wretched-looking Mexican town of Piedras Negras, and beyond it another dreary, hilly desert. Nearer, to the right, over the top of a low hill, are some roofs, toward which we are guided with somewhat pleasant, though indefinite, anticipations, derived from a rose-colored little book, describing a residence here, by a lady who has since attained the reputation of a diplomatist—"Eagle Pass," by Cora Montgomery. She was a bride, and her husband, General Cazanau, was engaged in a promising land speculation at the time she made her observations.

Perhaps if we had known this we should have been a little less disappointed than, I must confess, we were when we reached the place.

EAGLE PASS.

First, as we rode up the hill, there were half a dozen tottering shanties, mere confused piles of poles, brushwood, and rushes, with hides hung over the apertures for doors. Broken cart-wheels, yokes, and other rubbish lay about them; fowls had their nests in the loose thatch; and swine were sleeping in holes they had rooted out on the shady sides. A single woman's garment, long since dry, hung fluttering upon a hide rope; but no other sign of a human being appeared.

Then there were two or three adobe houses, looking like long, two-story sepulchres, but which Woodland said were stores; and then, as we rode over the brow of the hill, and there appeared only a few low huts beyond, and still no living man, I asked our guide, Where was the town? This was it, he said. And where were the people? He supposed they were all gone to sleep after dinner. "Halloo," he shouted, pulling up before the open door of a large, mud-walled cabin, within which, standing upon an earth floor, we could see a handsome billiard table—"Halloo!" A good-natured-looking man came yawning to the door. "Why, where are all the people gone to here?"

"To the berrin', I reckon."
"Burying? Who's dead?"

"Ole Barrels."
"When did he go?"
"Last night."
"What killed him?"
"Whiskey."

"Well, I reckon that was it."

Adjoining the billiard-house is another hut, with a yard enclosed by a stake fence. The good-natured man—who has a fixed smile on his face—unlocks a gate in the fence, and we ride in, and fasten our horses to a tree, which has chains with padlocks so they can be locked to it, and then take our saddles into the hut.

"These gentlemen want a bed."

"There's one in t'other room; I don't want it."

"Where do you sleep?"

"Out here on the ground. I don't like the bed, 'count of fleas."

The room into which we have taken our saddles and bags is a bar-room; the other contains a bed upon a strong New-York-made bedstead, such as we see at our most fashionable hotels, a stove, a barrel of whiskey, box of candles, some sacks of coffee, a trunk, a pack-saddle, a pair of boots with spurs on, a revolver, a dirk-knife, and a *Journal of Commerce*. Here we are left while W. goes out to see if he can get a dinner cooked for us.

"Eagle Pass is not so large a place as I had supposed," I observed to the bar-keeper; "I thought there was considerable business done here?"

"There is considerable for a place of its size."

"Why, there are no people living here, except at the fort, are there?"

"Yes; there's about twenty-five white folks, I believe. It don't cost to set a man up in business here. Three men will build a doxy house in three days, roof and all. Then all you need to be set up in business is a few boards to make a counter and some shelves, and some fancy bottles to put on the shelves, and red paint and gilt paper to set it off, a box of tobacco, and a single demijohn of good whiskey, for them that's a judge of it, to start with, and a barrel of rotgut to keep em a-goin when they get tight, and for common customers."

A barrel of raw whiskey goes a long way with those soldiers; a man can make a right good start for a fortune with it.

But things have changed since this description was written, thanks to the Germans, who carry on a lucrative business with the people at the Pass and far into Mexico. Several merchants there, and among them the collector, were run out of Texas on account of their loyalty, but they returned to do good cause for the Union.

INVESTMENT OF FORT PULASKI.

(Condensed from Reid's "Ohio in the War.")

Up the river a few miles from Fort Pulaski lies Jones' Island, the southern shore of which forms for several miles the northern bank of the stream. Near the middle of this stretch rose the trifling elevation of Venus' Point, on which it was proposed to erect a battery. This would isolate Pulaski. The nearest spot where the soil was sufficiently solid to permit the encampment of troops was Dafuskie Island, four miles distant. From this place there was water communication between New, Wright, and Mud rivers to the shore of Jones' Island opposite Venus' Point. Thence, across the oozy, shaking marsh of the island the artillery must be transported by hand for a distance of about three-fourths of a mile.

Across this uncertain slime a wheelbarrow track of plank was laid. Poles were cut on Dafuskie Island and taken by boats into Mud river to make a wharf for the landing of the guns, and bags filled with sand were carried over by the batteries. Finally, on the 10th of February, the hope of aid from the Navy being abandoned, the flats on which the guns were loaded were towed out through the sluggish rivers by row-boats, against the tide, and landed at the wharf. At the same time another party on the opposite side of the island, at Venus' Point, was at work on the platforms for the battery. First, bags of sand were laid down on the oozy soil, till the whole surface was raised five or six inches; then, over these went a flooring of thick planks, nearly but not quite in contact with each other. Across these, at right angles, other planks were laid, till, finally, the platform was raised some twenty inches above the natural surface. All the while this work went on, the unsuspicious Rebel gunboats were plying up and down the Savannah river, in full view. Then at daylight the work was left, and all hands went back to Dafuskie.

The next night came the hardest task. Over the twelve-feet-deep mud of Jones' Island were to be dragged, from the wharf back on Mud river to the site for the battery at Venus' Point, three 30-pounder Parrotts, two 20-pounders, and a great 8-inch siege howitzer. The Captain shall tell us how this seemingly impossible task was accomplished:

"The work was done in the following manner: The pieces, mounted on their carriages and limbered up, were moved forward on shifting runways of planks (about fifteen feet long, one foot wide, and three inches thick), laid end to end. Lieutenant Wilson, with a party of thirty-five men, took charge of the two pieces in advance (an 8-inch siege howitzer and a 30-pounder Parrott), and Major Beard and the Lieutenant, with a somewhat larger force, of the four pieces in the rear (two 20- and two 30-pounder Parrotts). Each party had one pair of planks in excess of the number required for the guns and limbers to rest upon, when closed together. This extra pair of planks being placed in front, in prolongation of those already under the carriages, the pieces were then drawn forward with the drag-ropes, one after the other, the length of a plank, thus freeing the two planks in the rear, which, in their turn, were carried to the front. This labor is of the most fatiguing kind. In most places the men sank to their knees in the mud; in some places much deeper. This mud being of the most slippery and slimy kind, and perfectly free from grit or sand, the planks soon became entirely smeared over with it. Many delays, and much exhausting labor, were oc-

casioned by the gun-carriages slipping off the planks. When this occurred, the wheels would suddenly sink to the hubs, and powerful levers had to be devised to raise them up again. I authorized the men to encase their feet in sand-bags to keep the mud out of their shoes. Many did this, tying the strings just below the knees. The magazines and platforms were ready for service at daybreak."

When day dawned, therefore, the Savannah river was closed. But now a fresh peril arose. The artillerymen, as they stood about their newly-planted guns, presently perceived a foe creeping up, around, and upon them, against which their Parrotts and mortars were of no avail. The tide rose within eight inches of the surface! A high wind would have sent it over. And the worst was not yet, for the spring tides were approaching. Captain Gillmore met this new danger by constructing a levee entirely around the battery, sufficient to secure it against ordinary seas. If storms should come it must take its chances.

A few days later and other batteries were planted to co-operate with this one, in completely investing Pulaski below, and blockading Savannah above. Then Captain Gillmore was ordered down to Tybee Island to undertake his greater work.

On the 21st of February the first of his required artillery and ordnance stores for the siege arrived. General Sherman now determined that his hopeful young engineer should bear all the honor of success, or bear all the burden of defeat; and he accordingly authorized him to act as a brigadier general (pending the appointment to that rank, which he had solicited for him from the President), and to assume command of all the troops required for the siege. Thenceforward he had matter entirely in his own hands.

The point on which batteries were now to be erected was not unlike that at which General Gillmore had recently been laboring. Tybee Island, like Jones' Island above, is a mud marsh. Several ridges and hummocks of firm ground, however, are to be found upon it; and along Tybee Roads, where the artillery was to be embarked, stretched a skirting of low sand-banks, formed by the action of wind and tides. From this place to the proposed site of the advanced batteries was a distance of about two and a-half miles. The last mile was in full view of Fort Pulaski, and within range of its guns. It was, besides, a low marsh, presenting the same obstacles to the transportation of heavy artillery that had been encountered in the work at Venus Point.

The first difficulty was met in landing the guns. The beach was open and exposed, and often a high surf was running. The guns were lowered from the vessels on which they had been sent down from the North, upon lighters, over which a strong deck had been built from gunwale to gunwale. Then at high-tide, row-boats towed these lighters to the shore. Ropes were then attached to them, and the men on shore carened them, thus rolling the heavy masses of iron overboard in the surf. When the tide receded they were left dry, and the troops then seized upon them and dragged them by main strength up the sand-bank, out of reach of the next high tide.

Then came the task of planting them in battery in the yielding marsh, in sight of Pulaski, without being discovered. "No one," says General Gillmore, "except an eye-witness, can form any but a faint conception of the Herculean labor by which mortars of 8 1/2 tons weight, and columbiads but a trifle lighter, were moved in the dead of night, over a narrow causeway, bordered by swamps on either side, and liable at any moment to be overturned, and buried in the mud beyond reach. The stratum of mud is about twelve feet deep; and on several occasions the heaviest pieces, particularly the mortars, became detached from the sling-carts and were, with great difficulty, by the use of planks and skids, kept from sinking to the bottom. Two hundred and fifty men were barely sufficient to move a single piece, on sling-carts. The men were not allowed to speak above a whisper, and were guided by the notes of a whistle."

The work went on without discovery, and apparently without even arousing the suspicions of the fort. Its seeming impracticability was its safeguard. The batteries nearest the fort were carefully screened from observation by gradual and almost imperceptible changes in the appearance of the brushwood and bushes in front of them—no sudden alteration of the outline of the landscape being permitted. Thus, in silence and in darkness, 11 batteries, mounting heavier guns than were ever before used in the United States service, gradually arose before the unsuspecting fort. As the dangerous part of the work was completed less care was taken about discovery, and the enemy finally learned the location of two of the less important batteries; of the very existence of the others he would seem to have had no conception.

By the 1st of April a change in the command of the department had been made. The popular impatience at the lack of results under General Sherman's management had led to his removal. General Hunter, on taking command, found the investment of Pulaski complete, and the preparations for opening the bombardment well advanced. He inspected the work, but made no change whatever. General Gillmore was left in command, and eight days later was ready to open fire.

For eight weeks the troops had been engaged, day and night in the most exhaustive labor, at an inclement season, and in the most malarious of localities. They had completed 11 batteries along the coast of Tybee Island nearest Pulaski, at a distance from the Fort ranging from 3,400 to 1,650 yards, and had mounted 36 heavy guns, of which 10 were rifles, as follows: Two 84-pounder James, 2 64-pounder James, 1 48-pounder James, and 5 30-pounder Parrotts. The smooth-bore were, 12 13-inch mortars, 4 10-inch siege mortars, 6 10-in. columbiads, and 4 8-in. columbiads. It was soon to be seen that most of this array of smooth-bore, on which three-fourths of the time and labor had been spent, was useless. The whole length of the line formed by these batteries was 3,550 yards. In front of it,

with 7-2 ft. thick brick walls standing obliquely to the line of fire, on a separate little marshy island a mile or more distant, stood Pulaski, isolated from Savannah by the batteries up the river, but still able to keep up frequent communication by courier through the swamps.

On the evening of April 9, 1862, General Gillmore issued his general order for the bombardment. It was remarkable for the precision with which every detail was given. The instructions, with few exceptions, were adhered to throughout. For their striking illustration of the unerring as well as pre-estimated results of applied science, engineers and artillerymen will hold them not among the least remarkable features of the siege. They were addressed to raw volunteer infantry, absolutely ignorant of artillery practice till the siege commenced, and taught what little they knew about serving the guns, in the intervals of leisure from dragging them over the beach into battery. Plainly, if the young engineer should succeed, it would only be because adverse circumstances could not hinder him.

On the morning of the 10th General Hunter decided to delay the bombardment till the garrison should be summoned, in his felicitous phrase, to surrender and restore to the United States the fort which they held. The commanding officer tersely enough replied that he was there to defend, and not to surrender it. General Hunter quietly read the response; then stepping to the door of his headquarters, said: "General Gillmore, you may open fire as soon as you please." In a moment a mortar from Battery Halleck flung out with a puff its great load of metal, and the bombardment had begun. The enemy opened vigorously, but rather wildly, in reply.

It soon became evident that the fire of the mortars, comprising nearly one-half of the artillery bearing upon the fort, was comparatively useless. Not one shell in ten fell within or upon the fort. The columbiads did not seem to be particularly efficient, but the rifles soon began to indent the surface of the wall near the southeast angle. Neither the garrison nor our own soldiers saw much in the bombardment promising decisive results; but by 1 o'clock General Gillmore was convinced that the fort would be breached, mainly by the rifled projectiles, which the telescope showed to be already penetrating deeply into the brick-work. It was also evident that on breaching alone, with perhaps an assault when the breach was practicable, could dependence be placed. The garrison could stand the mortar fire far longer than the assailants could keep it up.

At dark the bombardment ceased, three mortars and a rifle, however, keeping up a five minute discharge through the night, to prevent the garrison from making repairs. Ten and a half hours of heavy firing from the whole armament of the batteries had apparently resulted only in a somewhat shattered appearance of the wall about the angle on which the firing had been directed, and in the dismounting of two barbette guns, and the silencing of three in the casemates. But, in fact, the breach was almost effected, although the garrison does not seem to have been aware of it. General Gillmore had selected the point for the breach with special reference to his knowledge of the location of the magazine. The moment his rifled balls passed through the wall of the fort, they would begin to strike the wall of the powder magazine on the opposite side of the work.

On the morning of the 11th the bombardment was resumed. The damages to the wall soon became conspicuous, and the heavy shots from the columbiads now served to shatter and shake down the masonry which the rifled projectiles had displaced. By 12 o'clock two entire casemates had been opened, and in the space between them the rifle balls were plunging through to the rear of the magazine. The danger of being blown up became imminent, and the commandant hastened to call together a council of his officers. They voted unanimously for surrender, and just as their flag came fluttering slowly down, General Gillmore was giving his directions for opening upon another embrasure. He passed over at once and received the surrender.

The loss on our side was but one man killed, so perfect had been the engineering skill that directed the construction of the defences along the line of batteries. The garrison of the fort lost several killed and wounded; 360 were surrendered.

The immediate result of these operations was the total blockade of the port of Savannah, and the reduction of the principal defence of the city against attack from the sea. But their remote consequences were far-reaching, and constituted an era in military science. General Gillmore himself has set forth some of them. "It is true, beyond question," he says, "that the minimum distance, say from 900 to 1,000 yards, at which land batteries have heretofore been considered practically harmless against exposed masonry, must be at least trebled, now that rifled guns have to be provided against, and," he confidently adds, "with heavy James or Parrott guns the practicability of breaching the best-constructed brick scarp at 2,300 to 2,500 yards, with satisfactory rapidity admits of very little doubt. Had he," he says, "possessed our present knowledge of their power previous to the bombardment of Pulaski, the eight weeks of laborious preparation for its reduction could have been curtailed to one week, as heavy mortars and columbiads would have been omitted from the armament of the batteries, as unsuitable for breaching at long ranges." In short, he had shown the enormous power of the new heavy rifled artillery at unprecedentedly long ranges; and in those thirty-six hours' firing had unsettled the foundations of half the fortifications of Europe and America.

The man that did this was a young Captain of Engineers, who had never seen a gun fired in battle till on this expedition, who had nevertheless staked his success in his profession on the soundness of his theories about artillery, and in doing so had faced the opposition of the talent and experience of the entire brilliant corps of which he was one of the younger and less known members.

THE *Militair Wochenblatt* gives an account of the quantity of field ammunition which was spent by the

German artillery during the last campaign in France. According to it the Prussian artillery, including the Baden and Hesse regiments, comprised 79 light, 78 heavy, and 38 horse batteries, besides 19 light, and 10 heavy reserve batteries, which were only formed after the war was declared—together, 224 field batteries, of 6 guns each, or 1,344 guns. The field-guns are of two calibres, the light and heavy, with a bore of 8 centimetres, the heavy of 9 centimetres. They fired during the whole campaign 267,975 rounds in all, which is far less than is generally believed; the light batteries 112,770, the heavy 107,126, and the horse batteries 48,079 rounds, or each gun fired on an average, 199 rounds, of which number each light gun fired, 191, each heavy, 203, and each horse, 210 on an average. As the batteries carry in the ammunition carriage of each 8-centimetre gun 157, and of each 9-centimetre gun 133 rounds, they consequently fired, the light guns, 123 per cent.; the heavy, 153; and the horse, 134 per cent.—that is they had to replenish 23, 53, and 34 per cent. respectively from the ammunition columns, which followed in the wake of the advancing armies. The Bavarian artillery consisted of 12 light, 22 heavy, and 2 12-pounder batteries, or 216 guns, which spent 56,211 rounds, or as much as 260 rounds per gun, while the Saxons had 48, 8-centimetre guns, and 48, 9-centimetre guns, and fired 8,007 and 7,514 rounds respectively, or 167 and 157 per each light or heavy gun, or 162 rounds on average. The figures of Wurtemberg are not yet published, but may be estimated at three-fourths of those shown by Saxony. Thus the total of ammunition spent would be for the whole German field artillery about 350,000 rounds, and if, allowing one-half to light and half to heavy guns, and the weight of light shells to be 9 lb., that of heavy shells, 15.3 lb., English, the weight of all ammunition fired is equal to 1,933 tons, or, out of the number of 1,728 guns, each gun has, on an average, spent 1.119 tons of iron shells.

LESSONS OF THE FRENCH CAPITULATIONS.

(From the Broad Arrow.)

THESE capitulations are by no means the least instructive chapter of the war. They are excellent "eye-dusters," as the Americans would call them. They show us the utter impossibility of defending Vauban's system against modern artillery. It is 200 years since his name became famous, at the siege of Maestricht, but what strides the system of attack has made since then! It has more than quintupled in character and force! We see, further, the immense difficulty of the defence where civil populations have to be considered. Famine and sack were their old enemies, and both were dreadful enough, as history demonstrates. But now the civil portion of a fortified town is reached first, and a moral pressure is brought to bear upon the besieged garrison they are almost powerless to withstand. Bombardment hardly affects the military. The Germans preferred to bombard, and claimed to be humane because they disliked to storm. The difference, if there be any, is in favor of the old plan, except where Suwarrows are concerned. In the two months' siege of Strasbourg, 1,200 inhabitants were struck by projectiles, and 10,000 rendered homeless, to say nothing of those who succumbed to famine and its attendant diseases. The cruelty of building forts amid a dense civil population will one day be apparent. Most of the French fortresses were armed with old-fashioned guns. Time did not allow of their being changed; here, as elsewhere, time being against the French. Moreover, the garrisons were not perfect in each necessary branch of defence. Artillerymen were few, engineers were few, and the extemporization of defences and counterworks was impossible. Commanders could do little else but blaze away and fold their arms, waiting for the inevitable surrender. In many cases they were subordinate officers, new to the place, and new to their duties. Of adequate, permanent, and well-drilled garrisons there was a plentiful lack.

The defence of Silistria by the Turks, aided by the three heroic Englishmen, Nasmyth, Butler, and Ballard, against the Russians, under Prince Paskievitch and General Schilders, stands out in brilliant relief against any of the French defences in the late war. Spade in hand, the Turk worked for home and for Paradise. The splendid defence of Sebastopol, and the renewal of earthworks by night, under the personal inspiration of a wise engineer, revived a belief in the value of fortifications which has since been sadly shaken by the French war. Napoleon seems to have profited little by the lessons of the campaign. Paris was deemed secure, and Metz, at least, was thought to be impregnable. Why Bazaine suffered himself to be hemmed in by a circle of steel, we have yet to learn, though even here he may be as reticent as before.

Note here, however, how our military lessons have fluctuated and effaced each other. The Crimean war taught us the value of earthworks, and constantly extemporized defences. The lesson seemed indelible. The war between Austria, Italy, and Prussia, taught, or seemed to teach us, two lessons—the importance of a series of forts, though old in construction, if mutually assisting in the defence of a circumscribed locality, as the Venetian Quadrilateral, against which the Italians dashed their heads; and the superiority of a rapid firing, breech-loading rifle over the old muzzle-loader. Napoleon forgot Silistria, forgot Sebastopol; he remembered Custoza and Sadowa. The Chassepot and the mitrailleuse, he thought, would give him victory and the Rhine provinces. He never seriously thought of an enemy in France, and the condition of his trim-looking and outwardly-imposing fortresses. He planned their restoration, but he postponed everything to his infantry equipments. But the French Capitulations do not prove the diminished value of fortifications; on the contrary, they are negative evidences of what may be done by judicious modernization, by heavily-armed earthworks, by entrenched camps, and the like. Metz and Strasbourg will soon be as they ought to have been in July, 1870, and one of the most thrilling chapters of future instruction will be written under the inspiration of French disasters behind their own stone walls.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—Adjutant-General Townsend visited New York on Tuesday, July 2, for the purpose of inspecting the grounds on Long Island selected by the National Rifle Association as the location of their range, the law donating \$25,000 to the association making the Adjutant-General a party to the selection. General Townsend, who is also *ex-officio* member of the Board of the Association attended the regular monthly meeting of the board in the afternoon. The only business of importance transacted was the passage of resolutions authorizing the proper officers to go on and complete the purchase of the ground for a range, subject to the approval of the officers charged by the law with the duty of reviewing their action. General Townsend is taking an active personal interest in the success of this hopeful attempt to make rifle practice a part of the military training of the National Guard. We anticipate prompt action on his part in determining as to the propriety of the choice of location made by the Rifle Association. With this, there is no reason why the Association should not be able to inaugurate their grounds with a grand match in the fall. The selection of location is so important a matter that the Association have been obliged to move more slowly; but they have lost no time, and have thoroughly canvassed the neighborhood of New York before making their selection. The matter is now practically in the hands of the Adjutant-General, and it remains for him to say whether instruction in rifle practice shall be at once actively inaugurated or indefinitely postponed. There can, we think, be no doubt as to his decision.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—On Thursday afternoon of last week this command, following the commendable example of the Twenty-third, made a full-dress parade in Brooklyn, and was reviewed by Mayor Powell and Common Council on Cumberland street, north of Fort Green park. As at the parade of the latter regiment the members failed to turn out in great strength, the regiment presenting merely nine commands of fourteen files, and, we regret to say, not a few of these were blank. From previous representations and the motive of the parade we had expected much better of the regiment, and must confess considerable disappointment at not only the slowness of the turn out, but at the somewhat inferior nature of the parade and review, as compared with the many previous performances of this command. The season, however, is late, and the weather altogether too hot for drawing forth the maximum strength of any regiment for an evening parade, as this in fact was, the line not forming until about 6 p. m. The regimental commander, General Jourdan, for the first time since his election last winter, paraded at the head of the regiment, and the hearty manner in which he was received on the part of the men marked plainly the high estimation in which he is held by them. After a short parade the regiment halted on Cumberland street, and prepared for review. The space afforded for a review in a street is anything but adequate to the requirements of a military ceremony of this nature. The cramped space and heated march seriously affected the steadiness of the men, and to accomplish the passage in review the regiment was compelled, after wheeling by company, to break by fours, and then reform company front, after marching less than half its length. This, as a matter of course, affected the company alignments and distances, which, nevertheless, were exceedingly commendable. The position of the non-commissioned staff, and particularly at review, is in the rear of the column or on the left, not scattered, part in advance of the regimental command or on the flank of the left company. Neither should these non-commissioned officers salute a reviewing party. Yet, to our surprise, as far as we could see, every member of the non-commissioned staff poised his sword; and it strikes us forcibly that the excellent sergeant-major of the regiment came near giving a "commissioned" salute while passing on the left flank of the regiment, instead of on the right of the non-commissioned staff in the rear of the battalion column. The salutes of the officers were generally good; but the almost double time of the music did much toward marring what would otherwise have been an exceedingly fair review. General Jourdan, let us state here in passing, we know to be a most excellent soldier, but he did not set a good example of steadiness during the review by momentarily stroking his "imperial." In this instance, however, it seems that habit even was stronger than good discipline. General Jourdan, nevertheless, is military "right up to the hub," without being a stickler for any too fine military points of the Tactics, and his general bearing looks the soldier. In consequence of the "jubilee times" in Boston, or something else, Grafulla's regimental band was not in attendance on this occasion, the band of the Eleventh Infantry furnishing the music. Major-General Woodward, the Second division commander, accompanied the Mayor at the review, the drum corps giving three ruffles, and the Common Council remaining "in place." At the conclusion of the review the band played a few national airs on the Green; after which the regiment took up the march, reaching the armory at past 8 p. m.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.—This "Great American" anniversary on Thursday received the usual attention on the part of the National Guard troops in this and other vicinities. The First division made an early start for up town, and was viewed, as customary, by the early risers of the ave-

nues, including of course the maids of all work. The intense heat of the preceding days visibly affected the strength of the various commands, many of whose members much preferred paying fines, rather than delaying proposed journeys out of town, etc. The absence of the Seventh in the division column was naturally felt, but the parade nevertheless was successful and handsome, the details of which we will give more fully in our next issue.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF THE SIXTH?—The leasing of a building like Tammany Hall for armory purposes, at the high rental of \$35,000 per annum, has always been viewed among right-minded citizens as the most wasteful extravagance, and an uncalled for expenditure of the people's money. The unsuitable nature of the building for drill purposes, etc., has long been evident; in fact this alone should have prevented the city or even the regiment from accepting the lease. Yet in the halcyon days of Tammany rule in New York such "little matters" were overlooked, and regiments of the First division accepted anything in the shape of an armory that was any improvement over their former headquarters. So it was with the Sixth, which command for years had occupied a portion of the upper floor of the dilapidated Centre Market. In classification the Sixth does not exactly reach that of the regiment now at Saratoga. It, however, under its spirited commander, Colonel Sterry, has rapidly improved in both drill and strength, and, since its occupancy of Tammany Hall, has been really progressive. Yet the edict has at last gone forth, in the way of a communication from the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society to the Comptroller of the City and the Board of Supervisors, which expresses a willingness on the part of the society to cancel the ten years' lease of the hall, only two years of which have expired. This offer, as a matter of course, the city authorities have accepted; so that virtually the Sixth regiment is without a home. Tammany Hall may be worth \$35,000 to private parties for meeting or theatrical purposes, but the citizens of New York cannot afford to pay so great a rental for drill and headquarters purposes, for even so good a regiment as the Sixth. The regiment will therefore now have to content itself with quarters probably less magnificent, but more suitable and inexpensive, which can doubtless be obtained easily. Colonel Sterry, we presume, will, however, soon arrange for satisfactory quarters for the regiment; at least, nothing can be worse than going back to the old Centre Market.

THE NEW MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE, compiled by Captain George W. Wingate under the sanction of the National Rifle Association, will be issued in a few weeks. It will be introduced and generally recognized throughout the United States as the standard in reference to everything that appertains to rifle practice. As the interest in rifle practice among the members of the National Guard is so increasingly manifested, and as companies and regiments are gradually following the lead of the Twenty-second in introducing it, we deem it well to publish, for instruction purposes, the "position" and "aiming" drill, as laid down in the forthcoming manual, and now in use among the members of the last-mentioned regiment:

POSITION DRILL.

1. Squad, as skirmishers; 2. Ready (one time and two motions). (First motion.) Raise the piece slightly with the right hand, making a half-face to the right on the left heel; carry the right foot from twelve to eighteen inches to the rear (according to the size of the man), bringing the left shoulder well to the front, the left breast over the left foot, the feet at right angles, the right heel a little to the right of the prolongation of the left, the toes and knees slightly turned inward, and the latter not only pressed inward, but backward, with a slight tension of the calves, so as to secure a firm hold for the feet (every part of which should be placed on the ground), the body equally and firmly balanced upon both feet and carried naturally upon the hips, without drawing in the stomach, raising the breast or bending the small of the back; grasp the piece with the left hand at the lower band, and detach it slightly from the shoulder, the head not inclined, but perfectly perpendicular, both eyes open, and directed steadily at the mark.

(Second motion.) Bring down the piece with both hands, the muzzle the height of the eye, the left hand grasping the piece behind the lower band (or at its balancing point), the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel resting in the palm of the hand, the left elbow against the body, the small of the stock two inches below the right breast, the butt below the right elbow. The right hand will grasp the small of the stock, the fingers behind the guard, the thumb bent obliquely forward over the small of the stock, so that, if possible, it shall rest upon the end point of the middle finger, both hands holding the rifle firmly, but not so tightly as to impart motion to it from the pulsation of the body, the whole position being as easy and natural as possible.

The instructor will then command:

1. Position drill, by motion; 2. One; 3. Two; 4. Three (one time and three motions). At the command One, each man will throw his piece quickly forward to the full extension of his left arm, both arms moving close to the body, the elbows downward. The barrel will be held nearly horizontal, the muzzle slightly depressed, the top of the heel-plate to be on a line with the top part of the shoulder, the trigger finger to be placed inside the guard.

At the command Two, the piece will be pressed smartly with both hands against the hollow of the shoulder, which must neither be allowed to give way nor pressed forward or raised to meet it; the left elbow at the same time being brought as far under the rifle as is possible without assuming an unnatural position, the right elbow slightly advanced, being nearly square with the right shoulder. The centre (or rather the upper than lower) part of the butt to be pressed firmly against the shoulder with the left hand without touching the collar-bone, the top of the butt being as nearly as possible with the top of the shoulder. The forefinger will be

placed around the trigger like a hook, but without pressing it. The head and body will be kept perfectly perpendicular the whole time, no attempt being made to look through the sights.

At the command Three, the piece will be brought smartly to the position of "ready," the position of the feet and body remaining unchanged, the forefinger being slipped behind the guard.

AIMING DRILL.

The men being as before, with their pieces at a "carry," the instructor will command:

1. Squad, as skirmishers; 2. Ready (one time and three motions). (First two motions). Assume the position of "ready."

(Third motion). Cock the piece with the thumb and seize it with the right hand, at the small of the stock, without deranging the position of the butt.

The instructor will then command:

1. Aiming drill, by motion; 2. One; 3. Two (one time three motions). At the second command, the squad will execute the first two motions of the position drill, except that now the head is bent slightly forward and to the right, without straining the neck, the left eye closed, and the right directed through the notch of the back sight, to a point about a foot underneath the bull's-eye, and the point of the foresight aligned on that spot.

At the command Two, the forefinger will be inserted into the trigger-guard and bent until the middle of the forefinger rests upon the curve of the trigger. A moderately deep inhalation will now be drawn and the lungs kept inflated, the breathing being entirely restrained until the trigger is pulled. Each man will then, without further command, raise the muzzle with a steady, deliberate, perpendicular motion, with the left hand only, and without moving the back till the extreme point of the foresight covers the centre of the object, and is perfectly in line with it and with the notch of the back sight. At the precise instant when each man feels that the line is true, and without the delay of a second, he must pinch or press the trigger steadily and without jerk, carefully, at the same time retaining the rifle in its position, keeping his eye still directed upon the bull's-eye, and observing what movement, if any, he has imparted to the piece by the pull of the trigger. The rifle will then be brought to a "ready" without further command.

THE CANADIAN ENCAMPMENT.—The *Detroit Press* gives a sketch of the first days of the encampment at Windsor, from which we quote as follows:

The troops are now all on the ground, and the aggregate strength of the encampment is about 4,500. The First Infantry brigade occupies the grounds on the easterly side of the highway, and the Second brigade are camped on the westerly side. The artillery were compelled to shift their quarters to the large field to the right in consequence of the danger to which the men were exposed from stray bullets which would occasionally whiz by their ears from the target ranges. The cavalry, not quite 200 strong, are posted near the river, in the eastern outskirts of Sandwich, and three or four miles distant from the camp. This was rendered necessary by the difficulty experienced in obtaining water for the horses.

The Thirtieth battalion (Wellington Rifles), under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clark, is acknowledged to be the crack battalion. The men are fine looking and soldierly in appearance, and their drill is in agreeable contrast to that displayed by the majority of the volunteers. The Seventh battalion is composed entirely of London companies, and is the only city battalion on the ground. It is considered next to the Thirtieth in point of excellence.

The daily routine of the camp embraces company drill at 6 o'clock A. M., battalion drill at 10 o'clock, and dress parade at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Some of the companies evince creditable proficiency in drill; but the "awkward squads" are in a large majority. There has been a general disposition to shirk drill among the men thus far, but the discipline is now more rigid, and they are being brought down to their work. There is also great anxiety to visit this city; but no volunteer is allowed to cross the river in uniform and without a pass, and to prevent violations of this rule a ferry guard of twenty men and three officers, taken alternately from the brigades, is daily detailed for duty on the ferry docks.

The hundreds of white tents, the piles of camp equipment, the scores of red coats engaged in drill, or else laying carelessly under the shade of their tents, the strains of martial music, and the never-ceasing bustle and confusion of camp life, form a striking and interesting scene. There are many eating and drinking booths scattered about the outskirts of the camp, and the respective proprietors are rapidly becoming millionaires. In fact there is almost every device to obtain the money of the men, many of whom, judging from the reckless manner in which they squander their funds, will experience a financial "corner" before the encampment breaks up. There are vendors of Peter Funk jewelry, cheap photographs, yellow covered literature, consumptive strawberries, condemned peanuts, circus lemonade, etc., and all are reaping a rich harvest. For the first two or three nights there was a great deal of drunkenness and rowdiness in the camp, but Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, commander of the camp, promptly closed up the worst of the drinking stands, and now the remaining ones are restricted to the sale of beer, no spirituous liquors being allowed on the ground.

A correspondent of the *New York World* gives rather a facetious account of the "Canadians in arms":

The monotony of company drill and target practice at these encampments is relieved by grand parades and field days, and by playing at war, when the force is divided as nearly as possible into two equal parts. An engagement of this character took place the other day at Niagara, resulting in the capture of the town, the old fort, and the unconditional surrender of the garrison—including the famous "Queen's Own"—after a bloody battle of fully two hours' duration, in addition to the expenditure of a large amount of gunpowder. Several most comical and amusing blunders were committed. The attacking party surprised the defence by coming down upon them at the "double;" and one battalion in the heat of the moment charged across an imaginary bridge of Lodi, but without any supports and in face of the enemy's stronghold. The rash "forlorn hope" would have been riddled in a moment had there been a real enemy in front of them. The same day two troops of cavalry on the same side collided when at full gallop, and the result was that several men and horses were seriously injured. A number of umpires were on the field, and when a company or a battalion committed any fatal blunder they were at once marched off the field as prisoners of war. The men marched pretty well, and the infantry showed fair proficiency in ele-

mentary evolutions, but both officers and men often became puzzled when movements on a large scale were attempted. But the cavalry were very raw and undisciplined, all ranks riding in a very unsoldierly fashion. The most absurd mistakes were made by the "ferocious Hussars," for which they have been effectively ridiculed. There is a ludicrous side about the whole volunteering question that cannot but strike an impartial if unpatriotic observer. The men themselves are sincere and enthusiastic, the material for making good troops is among the best in the world; but somehow there is a great deal of humbug about the way in which the force is managed. These volunteer camps are simply downright nuisances, and really effect very little good. The men are two weeks in camp; it takes three or four days to get comfortably settled and organized for work; but after a week's drill, and when the troops are beginning to derive some benefit, the order comes to go home, and in the pursuits of every-day life the "flower of the country" soon forget the little they have acquired at Niagara or Windsor.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—Charles W. Fuller has been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief colonel of this regiment, and has assumed command. The following rules have been adopted for the transaction of headquarter business: Commandants of companies will invariably forward to headquarters their morning reports and return of delinquents, with squad warrants and returns, within twenty-four hours after every regimental parade or drill. Returns of delinquents must always specify the nature of the delinquency, and the residence of the delinquent. The adjutant will be at the armory every Wednesday evening, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Commandants of companies will hereafter cause their company rolls to be called after, as well as before, every parade or drill, and return for court-martial all members not responding.

ACQUITTAL OF CAPTAIN COX.—Captain Wm. H. Cox, commanding Company K, Seventy-first Infantry, who was tried before a General Court-martial convened pursuant to G. O. No. 1, dated January 22, 1872, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel John Madden, First battalion Cavalry, was president, has been found "Not guilty" of the charges and specifications preferred. The First brigade commander, in approving the findings of the court, says:

In view of the highly contradictory character of the evidence adduced, and the doubts thereby raised in favor of the prisoner, the reviewing officer feels constrained to approve the proceedings and findings of the court. Captain William H. Cox, Company K, Seventy-first Infantry, is hereby released from arrest, and will report for duty to the commanding officer of his regiment.

The charges in this case were "unofficer-like conduct" and "drunkenness on duty;" and the specifications thereof set forth that the accused was intoxicated while in uniform on festive occasions, and on duty, was guilty of a false muster in 1871, and an endeavor to encourage fraud, by inducing a party having a claim against the company to increase the amount, and to pay the accused part or the whole of said increase. The findings of the court and the approval of the brigade commander has not confirmed these charges and specifications. Captain Cox, therefore, is still an officer of the Seventy-first regiment National Guard.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment left this city on July 3 for Camp Sherman, Saratoga, N. Y. They were preceded, on Monday, July 1, by the Howitzer Battery, under command of Lieutenant Houghton, and accompanied by Quartermaster-Sergeant Wheelwright, to prepare the camp for the regiment and "get things to rights" before its arrival. At the departure of the regiment from the railroad depot, the large concourse of people assembled loudly cheered the excursionists as they left the station. Next week we will publish complete news from the camp.

THE TWELFTH'S OLD GUARD.—The veterans of this command have at last formed themselves into an organization, and have chosen most of their officers. The association is named the "Old Guard;" but, as this is exceedingly indefinite when the numerous old-guard organizations are considered, we would suggest the members term the organization "The Veterans of the Twelfth," or the "Twelfth's Old Guard." Ex-Captains Boyle, Byrne, Fowler, and many other ex-members of the Twelfth, have worked long and well to consummate the object now attained, and we trust the "Old Guard" will meet with the prosperity it deserves, and that the association will soon reach a strength that will give it a powerful position among the veteran associations of the National Guard. The following gentlemen comprise the officers as far as selected: Ex-Major James Bartlett, major; ex-Surgeon H. W. B. Woodhull, surgeon; ex-Adjutant J. J. Keeler, adjutant; ex-Chaplain C. C. Savage, chaplain; ex-Major W. Watts, quartermaster; ex-Lieutenant Charles Whitlock, commissary; ex-Paymaster J. T. Daly, paymaster. Company A—Ex-Captain D. D. Hart, captain; ex-Captain W. G. Tompkins, first lieutenant; ex-Lieutenant D. H. Burdett, second lieutenant. Company B—Ex-Lieutenant P. M. Wilson, captain; ex-Lieutenant R. Taylor, first lieutenant; ex-Lieutenant E. J. Whitcomb, second lieutenant. Company C—Ex-Captain Jeremiah Besso, captain; ex-Captain William U. Byrne, first lieutenant; ex-Major George H. Hilton, second lieutenant. Company D—Ex-Colonel A. J. Johnston, captain; ex-Captain William J. Fowler, first lieutenant; ex-Captain John D. Ottiwell, second lieutenant. Company E—Not filled. Company F—Ex-Quartermaster George L. Maxwell, captain; ex-Colonel U. M. Walsh, first lieutenant; ex-Lieutenant William L. Burns, second lieutenant. Company G—Ex-Captain James A. Boyle, captain; [ex-Brigadier-General Frederick T. Locke, first lieutenant; ex-Colonel Isaac S. Mettler, second lieutenant. Company H—Ex-Captain De Moore, captain; ex-Lieutenant

Morris Miller, first lieutenant; ex-Captain M. H. McCormick, second lieutenant. Company I—Brevet Colonel Jacob Raynor, captain; ex-Captain Wm. Raynor, first lieutenant; ex-Lieutenant L. R. Bingham, second lieutenant. Company K—Ex-Lieutenant J. A. Mandeville, captain; ex-Lieutenant C. R. Churchill, first lieutenant; ex-Lieutenant Adolphus Dobke, second lieutenant.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—Lieutenant-Colonel Rueger's Cacoet corps has been formed into a battalion. This corps is a component part of the Williamsburgh Turn Verein. Ultimately they will be mustered into the regiment. Colonel Roeber is busily engaged organizing a similar corps. The resignation of Major Fred. J. Karcher has at last been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, and he has received an Irish promotion, it is said, by accepting the adjutancy of the regiment. Captain Deeken, the "pickelhaubenist," and Mr. Boylan, the regiment's *schneider*, are busily at work getting up the full-dress uniform of this regiment. It will probably parade with its handsome uniform in September.

VARIOUS ITEMS.—There will be several prizes, open to the whole regiment, at the Company F, Twenty-second regiment, meeting, at Clifton, N. J., July 6. The expense to each man participating will be slight, and there is no assessment. The scorching weather of the past week appears, for the time being, to have burnt out the military enthusiasm of the National Guard. The Fourth of July parade and the departure of the Seventh regiment for its encampment are the only events of note.

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade!"

is the universal cry.....The Philadelphia company, on Sunday last, had rather a formal reception, as far as the parade goes, by the companies of the Seventy-first. It seems the new law for the better (?) regulation of processions through our streets forbids music on Sunday, and this puritanical clause was strictly enforced, though exceptions, however, it is stated, had been made a short time before this, in the instance of a religious "corner-stone" pageant. Companies E and G, Seventy-first, gave the Philadelphians a hearty welcome, and sent them on in time to fall into the hands of the "United Train" of Providence and the Ninth Massachusetts, at Boston. At the former place Colonel Allen and his men, amid banquets, Rocky Point, and the Opera House, gave them the finest and most glorious welcome.....The Second division, in consequence of the difficulties attending the movements of large bodies of troops in the streets of Brooklyn, etc., etc, as usual, did not parade on the Fourth. Everything considered, including heat, of course, it was just as well.....Colonel Harry Rockefeller, the commandant of the Seventy-first, now in Europe on leave, will be home about August 1. He has been well received by military men in England and France, and in the former country has collected many valuable documents, and gained many good hints relative to rifle practice, which he will furnish the National Rifle Association at an early day. His health has improved, we learn with pleasure, and he is anxious to again assume command of the "American Guard".....The Twenty-first regiment of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be the guests of the Forty-seventh of Brooklyn July 30. The Twenty-first, Colonel Smith, generally master strong, but it seems it cannot get many members to leave for several days' visit to New York. It had better parade over one hundred and fifty or else we fear it will never return home after falling into the hospitable hands of "Our Own".....Company F and a large portion of the Twenty-second visit Clifton, N. J., to-day (Saturday) to compete for prizes in rifle practice. The encampment of the Seventh at Saratoga has drawn squads of officers and men of other regiments of the two divisions to that place. The majority have had a good time, and returned home with the impression that, in the words of the poet, "the New York Seventh are jolly good fellows, which nobody can deny.".....Captain Cox, of the Seventy-first, is considered one of the best "court-martial financiers" in the National Guard. Neither the Seventy-first nor any other regiment can get rid of this officer by court-martial movements, it seems; so it is useless for the State to spend any more money in that direction.....Assistant-Adjutant Stonehouse was in the city on Monday in answer to a letter relative to a delinquent case which attracted much attention many months since, and when the delinquent had the First brigade commander, the president of the court, and the marshal arrested for false imprisonment, the two latter suffering imprisonment until bailed. This matter has been often brought up, but never settled. Those officers now call upon the State to defend them, which it is bound to do. The case, therefore, will shortly be revived, and the Seventy-first's delinquent made to understand the law.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.—It requires five millions of men, half a million of horses, and eight thousand cannon, maintained at an annual expense of seven hundred millions of dollars, to preserve the peace of Europe. This is exclusive of the cost of forts, arsenals, wagons, ships, tents, hospitals, etc.

ARTILLERY.—The first piece of artillery was invented by the Germans soon after the invention of gunpowder; and artillery was first used by the Moors at Algeiras, in Spain, over five hundred years ago.

BAYONET.—The bayonet derives its name from the place where it was invented—Bayonne in France—and was first used in battle as a weapon by the French, in the year 1693, and soon became universal.

U. S. M. C.—The Springfield and Remington breech-loading rifles that have been issued to the Army are made at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass. During the recent French arms investigation, a document was filed before the Senate Committee, in which it is stated, over the signature of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance U. S. Army, that the cost of the Springfield-Allen gun is \$21 60. We have seen no similar statement as to the United States cost of the Remington, but assume it to be about the same. The Remington breech-loaders made by E. Remington & Sons, are sold by them at various prices, from \$16 for transformed guns to \$21 50 for the Egyptian and Spanish models. Made in a private concern, the Springfield would not, we judge, far exceed a net cost of \$12; the cost of the Remington breech-loading pistol we have no data to determine. The figures given by General Dyer do not include royalties to inventors.

SERGEANT MAJOR.—1. In forming from column of fours or from column by company, "right or left front into line, face to the rear," the companies are marched three paces beyond the line and halted; when the files or fours are all in line, the company is wheeled about by fours, halted again and dressed. The supposition of the tactics is, that the men may not all be in line at the time of halting. Our National Guard companies, however, frequently execute the front into line and the turns with such precipitation that the man on the extreme flank is on the line of battle long before the guide. 2. The term "successive formations" is applied to movements from column into line. Such manoeuvres as the ployments, changes of direction by the flank, taking and closing distances, though not successive formations, are successive movements. In successive formations each captain commands "Support arms" the instant the captain who follows him has commanded "Front." In successive movements in column each captain brings his command to the support as soon as he himself has commanded "Front." 3. The adjutant and sergeant-major take their places in line, when not required to rectify guides, at the command of execution. 4. Markers may be detailed from any companies of the regiment.

G. M. D., Pittsburg, Pa.—No man is entitled to claim his own discharge for minority. If you enlisted, and said you were twenty-one years old at the time, such figures were inserted in the oath of enlistment and allegiance to which you swore, and under the law, and the decisions of the courts, as you were found to be able-bodied, your oath is deemed to be conclusive as to your age. Under the acts of February, 1862, and July, 1864, the courts of the United States have held that a boy over eighteen may enlist himself without consent of his parent; but should he state a false age, and be actually under eighteen, his father could obtain his discharge by applying to the Secretary of War, and by at same time refunding expenses incurred in the enlistment, provided such application was made before the recruit reached the age of eighteen. If he should be under sixteen when enlisted, his discharge can also be had. Congress, May 15, 1872, passed an act against enlisting persons under twenty-one without their parent's consent; but the old law still exists, that if the recruit swears that he is twenty-one, the oath of enlistment is conclusive.

REGULAR (Fort Whipple) asks whether the drum-major should, while beating off at guard mount, salute a first sergeant acting as adjutant, in the absence of all the officers of the post except one, who, we presume, acts as officer of the day. He should not, for several reasons. In beating off, either at dress parade or at guard-mounting, we think there should be no salute by the drum-major. If he should salute, we think it is a compliment, not to the adjutant who has commanded him to beat off, but to the officer of the day. In passing in review at the head of the guard, he salutes the last-named officer.

THE English navy screw sloop Basilisk has lately returned to Sydney from a cruise which extended beyond Cape York to Torres Straits, and the islands on the coast of New Guinea; places which had not been visited by any of H. M.'s ships for a quarter of a century, but which must from henceforth attract considerable attention on account of the very productive pearl fisheries, which are now established on several of these islands by Sydney merchants and shipowners. The Warrior island tribe, which has long borne the evil reputation of being the most ferocious and dangerous in the straits, was induced to come on board the *Basilisk*, where the men were kindly treated, and deeply impressed with the power and range of the white men's guns. Several additions to the hydrographical knowledge of Torres Straits were made. On the return of the *Basilisk* southward she fortunately discovered and rescued from the savage aborigines of Australia a portion of the wrecked crew of the ill-fated brig *Moria*, which vessel, whilst taking a number of adventurers from Sydney to New Guinea, had been wrecked on the Great Barrier reef. A number of the unfortunate crew had been murdered by a native tribe. These men were severely punished for their cruelty by an expedition commanded by Lieutenant F. Hayter, acting under the orders of Captain Moseley. The *Basilisk* also picked up a kidnapping schooner named the *Peri* off Rockingham Bay. It appears, from evidence collected at Sydney, that this vessel left Rewa, bound for Levuka (two days' sail) with fifty South Sea islanders on board, and a crew of three white men, on December 27 last. From that date she was never heard of until picked up by the *Basilisk* forty days after, 2,000 miles from the Fiji Islands, with three dead bodies and fourteen living natives in the last stages of starvation. The natives had doubtless risen and murdered the white men, and then drifted helplessly before the S.E. monsoon, eating each other (for there were no provisions on board), till fallen in with by the *Basilisk*. It was a terrible scene of horror and sickening misery which presented itself when this floating charnel-house was boarded.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

ARMY.

JUNE 28.

Bogue, F. S., Colonel.

Bryan, John, Captain.

Cleaves, R., Captain.

Gandy, O., Captain.

Livingston, H. B., Captain.

Cousins, J. G., Captain.

Dion, A. S., General.

Pike, General.

JULY 2.

Loomis, J. S., Colonel.

Lubick, H. S., Captain.

Teller, D., Colonel.

THE PRUSSIANIZED FRENCH ARMY.

(Correspondence of the Nation).

PARIS, June 4, 1872.

I CANNOT imagine a more profound social revolution than that which is involved in the new French military law. It is something more than a political law; it touches all the relations of life; it will, for good or for evil, completely alter the whole organization of France. It is certainly worth notice that France, though it now hates Germany with a bitter hatred, is adopting the German idea of an armed nation. We are doing, after Sedan and Metz, what the Prussians did after Jena. I have been several times to Versailles to attend the discussion of the law in question, and have found myself not far from Baron Arnim, the envoy of the Emperor of Germany. I could not help looking at him with great curiosity. His is a name which a few years, and I may almost say a few months, ago would have evoked in the mind of a cultivated Frenchman only feelings of sympathy; yet I observed him with sadness, and I wondered what could be his sentiments while he was proudly and disdainfully looking at a French Assembly engaged in the difficult work which his ancestors and the friends of his ancestors had successfully accomplished in their own time. The efforts of the German liberals and of the German patriots had a central idea—the constitution of Germany. In the darkest days which followed Jena there was some hope left for Germany; the kings, emperors, and dukes were all the vassals of Napoleon, but the nation did not accept the odious bond of slavery, and its own conscience promised to it a brighter future. France has been humbled, not only in the person of its rulers, but as a nation, and its political divisions are so profound that they occupy its attention and its time more than the desire of national regeneration. There was joy in Paris after the capitulation of Sedan among a large class of people, because this national misfortune was felt to be the end of the Empire. I remember hearing the sad news at Brussels, where I was anxiously waiting. A young and enthusiastic Republican came to my hotel, and said, almost with exultation, "The French army has capitulated at Sedan; the Emperor is a prisoner." "Yes," said I to him, "but Alsace is lost." I saw at once the consequences of such a momentous event. After her disaster of Jena, Prussia was even more humbled than France, but the revolutionary feeling did not become a secret ally of the oppressor. The whole country instinctively was drawn to its old dynasty, to its military aristocracy; the professors, the intellectual teachers of the country, did not separate the cause of Prussia from the cause of the Prussian monarchy; all minds were united by a secret bond. What makes me more distrustful of the future of France is the terrible antagonism of the international revolutionary spirit and the old national tradition. The men who made war against the Germans after the 4th of September were the very men who had advocated the cause of Prussia at the time of Sadowa, not for any love for Bismarck, but because at that time they considered Austria as the representative of reaction. They are now supporting the cause of King Amadeus in Spain, not because they love kings, but because Amadeus takes the place which might have been occupied by the Duke of Montpensier, who is an Orleans prince. They are completely one-sided; they cannot look at any question except in its relation to their own republican interest. They belong to the school of internationalism, which is not founded on principles, but merely on convenience. They would be the allies of despotism if despotism could serve their projects.

The *mot d'ordre* in the Republican party is now the military regeneration of France by means of the compulsory service. We are going to make an army on the Prussian system, with *Einnjahrlinge*—with a term of service of four years for some, of one year for others; the Republicans advocate the same term of three years for all, but the Government did not dare to make such a sweeping reform at once. The men of the same levy will be divided into two classes, the one-year class and the four-year class; and the Government would even be favorable to the free substitution of one-year men for four-year men. General Chanzy, who is one of the framers of the bill, said, in my presence, that he considered it an impossibility to bring at first all the young Frenchmen under the yoke of the three years' service; but this three years' service is the present ideal, and it is hoped that it will be obtained by degrees. The system now proposed supposes the existence of permanent *cadres* of 140,000 men, and of a permanent force, obtained by levies, of 418,000 men, with the power of tripling this number in time of war. These numbers have been almost literally copied from the German rolls. The Chambers in Germany accept this permanent force of 418,000 men as a necessity (one man in a hundred of the population), and the financial arrangements of Prussia with the confederate states are based on this. This number is a minimum, which is above discussion; the war-budget is not open to criticism as long as it remains within this bond. This solid substratum of an army can hardly be built where there is not a sort of secret understanding between the Chambers and the Government. Will it be so in France? Will the opposition allow the Government always to have this minimum of 418,000 men? Will the war-budget of the Republic be accepted by the Monarchists, or the war-budget of the Monarchy by the Republicans? All military laws will be vain, if the door is constantly open to a change, if nothing is permanently settled, if some numbers, some things, are not placed, as it were, above discussion. For the present, there is a sort of unanimity. The parties differ in the Chamber on the articles of the law, but the general features have been accepted by all parties, by the Duc d'Aumale as well as by Gambetta. Will it always be so, however? All parties have now a legitimate hope of coming power; but will the Republicans, if the constitutional monarchy is established, leave it without reluctance the use of a permanent army of 418,000 men? If the Republic lasts, will not the Monarchists be afraid to see such a powerful and danger-

ous a weapon in the hands of a Gambetta, of a Rabagas? The army, after all, must always reflect to a great extent the sentiments of the people. If the country is not politically disciplined, if the citizens are not law-abiding, the army will itself become revolutionary. It is not enough to make an army; if a common spirit does not move it, it will become a herd of armed men.

There are many men in Germany and in the United States who have an equal admiration for Germany and for republican institutions. But I will ask them to answer frankly this question: Do they believe that a Germany organized without royalty, without monarchical institutions, could have accomplished what Wilhelm and Bismarck have accomplished? Do they believe that the national-liberals, that all the various *Vereine* which hold their meetings across the Rhine, could have succeeded in striking those quick and terrific blows, and in turning the German army into the most powerful and perfect instrument of destruction? The art of politics is an empirical one; it deals with facts and not with theories. France has a perfect right to become republican if she chooses; but then she ought to renounce the system of large standing armies, to adopt a policy of non-intervention, and to renounce for ever her lost pretences. For Germany will not become a republic for many years to come; the spirit of the Hohenzollern will control it for a long period yet; it will be an armed nation, something more than a nation in arms. The only way to conquer a force is to oppose to it a stronger force. France is still capable of a great military effort. She has even now 150 regiments of infantry, 80 regiments of cavalry, and 30 regiments of artillery; but the army is spiritless, because the country is divided against itself. The whole future of the army as well as of the country lies in an enigma. What is to be our future? Is it everybody's mouth. What will be the motive power of the country and of the army? We are forcibly reminded here of the predictions of M. Renan in his "Moral and Intellectual Reform of France." He doubts whether France can ever become thoroughly Prussianized, and accept a Spartan organization which turns every man into a soldier. According to the terms of the new law every Frenchman will be in the active army from 20 to 25; in the reserve, from 25 to 30 years; in the first ban of the territorial army (this is the equivalent which has been found for the *landwehr*), from 30 to 35; and in the second ban, from 35 to 40 years.

The principle of the territorial or provincial corps has only been adopted for the second army, composed of the *landwehren*, not for the first. The men between twenty and thirty will still be thrown indiscriminately into all the regiments; the reasons for which are various. There is first the old prejudice arising from the belief that the national unity would be endangered by the existence of provincial regiments. It is thought that Breton regiments would not have the same spirit as regiments of Gascons, of Basques, of Provençaux, and the army has always been looked upon as the apparatus in which all the elements of the French nationality are, as it were, chemically mixed together. But this is perhaps not the strongest reason in favor of the dispersion of the conscripts in all the regiments. It must be sought in the danger which would arise from the existence of Parisian regiments and of a Parisian Army. It is thought that such an army would be a permanent revolutionary force, which it would be impossible to discipline. In every French regiment you will find new men whom their comrades call the Parisians, who are generally very clever, quick-witted, but unruly, disobedient, and always ready to criticize. During the last siege of Paris, a few regiments were formed of purely Parisian elements. One of these regiments, of artillerymen, occupied the barracks of Vincennes on the 18th of March. Instead of keeping the old *donjon* against the insurgents, it opened the doors to the Commune, and forced its colonel to flight. It is easy enough for Prussia to have a Pomeranian Army, an Army of Westphalia, etc. There is no city in Germany which is a country in itself. But fancy what a Parisian Army would be, recruited in Paris, officered by Parisians, and located in Paris. It would, no doubt, become a danger for the state and for the rest of the French Army. This is the true reason why the principle of territorialism has not been adapted for the active army, and has only been accepted for the *landwehr*. But the great advantage of territorialism is thus lost, which is the rapidity and cheapness of the mobilization. Our wandering regiments are now often very far from their depots, and when the army is mobilized, all the men on furlough or in reserve must join their depot before joining their regiments. As it is, the new military law is a sort of compromise between the old French organization created by the laws of 1818 and 1832 and the Prussian system. Of necessity, the army which it will create will become a more perfect imitation of the German army. We are only taking the first step. If the country can bear such a sacrifice, we shall soon take another, if the country is too reluctant, we shall have to return to the old system of conscription.

"It is sincerely to be hoped," remarks the London *Naval and Military Gazette*, "that the efforts of the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Cardwell to reduce the cost of living in the army will be successful, and we entertain a confident feeling that the authorities will, in this particular, receive the cordial support of the sensible majority of the officers. If success be attained, the result will be that a large number of poor gentlemen will be enabled to enter a profession for which they possess every qualification save length of purse and that the country will benefit greatly by obtaining the sort of men like the Prussian officers, best fitted to hold commissions. We can see no reason why a cavalry officer should require an income exceeding that of his infantry comrade, by more than the amount required for the keeping up of a horse or horses, and a rather more expensive uniform than that worn in the infantry. Once started a cavalry officer ought to be able to get on very well with £100 a year more than an infantry officer; indeed, if

Government were just, and supplied the horses, without which a cavalry officer cannot perform his duty, there is no reason why the expenses of a cavalry officer should be more than £20 per annum larger than that of the infantry officer. Even, however, under the present system, a cavalry subaltern ought to find £250 a year in addition to his pay, simply sufficient for all reasonable wants, and if the expenses of messes are reduced, £200 ought to suffice. We are led to make these remarks because a case has come to our knowledge of an officer in a cavalry regiment, who, though in the receipt of £300 a year, is considered by his companions too poor to stop in the regiment. They have nothing whatever, save his comparative poverty, to urge against him, but they say openly that they do not want poor officers in the corps, and subject him accordingly to every sort of moral persecution. Such conduct is, we unhesitatingly pronounce, vulgar in the extreme. It would not be tolerated for a moment in really distinguished corps—the Guards, for instance; and we sincerely trust that the parvenus—for parvenus in mind, if not by birth they must be—who have been guilty of such snobbishness may be sharply taught that it is not for them to fix the tariff of expenses of the British officer."

THE Prussian correspondent of the London *Times*, May 27, said: "Heavy marine guns are at this moment being manufactured here for Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Egypt, China, and Japan. Sweden, Denmark, and Holland have likewise imitated the German system, but, as they use iron instead of steel, have been obliged somewhat to alter the pattern. . . . If I am not mistaken, she (England) is the only Power retaining muzzle-loaders as heavy ordnance." Sir William Armstrong takes exception to this statement, and writes as follows: "Naval armaments have of late years attracted so much attention that we had expected to see the error into which your correspondent has fallen corrected in your columns, either by himself or by some one of the many persons to whom the facts are known. As the correction has not been made, and we are in a position to know the facts, we may state that so far from England being the only power retaining muzzle-loading guns for heavy ordnance, the great majority of nations has followed the lead of England by adopting for naval service muzzle-loading guns. The fleets of Austria, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Brazil, Peru, and Chili are armed, and are still being armed, with English muzzle-loading rifle guns; and, with but one exception, all these powers have adopted precisely the British service pattern, or a slight modification of it. Austria alone, as might, perhaps, be expected, has a proportion of Krupp breech-loading guns in her fleet. The naval armaments of the other Powers consist of muzzle-loading guns exclusively. The United States Navy also carries muzzle-loaders, but these are chiefly of cast-iron, smooth-bored, and of very large size. In correcting the statement of your correspondent as to a matter of fact, we must not be understood in any way to condemn breech-loading, or to appear as the advocates of the exclusive use of muzzle-loading guns. In England the opinion of the large majority of officers, of both arms of the service, appears to be that the balance of advantage is decidedly in favor of muzzle-loaders, and, apparently, foreign naval officers are generally of the same opinion. The method of construction on which the guns at Woolwich and Elswick are alike made is as applicable to breech-loading as to muzzle-loading guns, so that the prevailing opinion cannot be supposed to be biased by the necessities of construction."

LITTLE doubt now exists that the Colorado Desert was once the bed of a sea. Careful instrumental observations have lately been made which seem to establish the fact beyond doubt. Between the San Geronio Pass and the San Diego and Fort Yuma wagon-road, a distance of fifty miles, the surface is far below the sea-level. On the line of the railroad there are depressions of 215 feet below the surface of San Francisco Bay, and other parts of the desert are 300 feet below the level of the Pacific beyond the Golden Gate. On the rocks and sides of the mountains a great many signs have been discovered, such as are held to be confirmatory of this theory of former submersion, and it is now accepted as a fact by the best informed scientists. Hence it would appear that, either through the gradual exhaustion of the sources of water supply, or through some more sudden natural convulsion, the heart of the continent, once occupied by a vast expanse of water, has been drained, within a comparatively short space of time, and changed to dry land.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—J. A. Abell, Warsaw, N. Y., bought a Wheeler & Wilson Lock-stitch Machine in 1859; used it 9 years in stitching clothing that 8 hands prepared, and since in family sewing, with not a cent for repairs; it runs now like magic, with no signs of wear. See the new Improvements and Wood's Lock-stitch Ripper.

MARRIED.

Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MACK—MECHLIN.—On Thursday, June 27, at the church of the Epiphany, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. Augustus Jackson, Colonel OSCAR A. MACK, U. S. A., to Miss GEORGIE MECHLIN, daughter of A. H. Mechlin, Esq.

WILEY—GAGE.—June 25, by Rev. E. D. Wilkins, at the residence of the bride's father, in Charleston, Ill., E. H. WILEY, U. S. N., to ELLA J., only daughter of Jos. Gage, Esq.

DIED.

DEGREES.—At Stanhope, N. J., June 25, 1872, VICTOR PARKES DEGREES, son of Colonel J. C. Degrees (retired) and Bettie De Greess, of Austin, Texas, aged 11 months.